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U.S. Language on Beirut: Echoes of Vietnam and Iran

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — As the Reagan administration laments the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Beirut, it also seems to have started to distance itself psychologically from the turmoil in Lebanon.
Secretary of State George P. Shultz was asked Wednesday whether he could see any light at the end of the Lebanon tunnel.
"I can't resist using that old image that the light you see at the end of the tunnel may be the train coming towards you," he replied. "The situation in Lebanon is marked by violence, and is in no way satisfactory and not at all what we have been trying to help bring about."
Mr. Shultz added: "The twists and turns in Lebanon are such that it is very difficult to predict. Just as we work on things and they seem about to jell, then our hopes are dashed."
He said it was possible that "at this unpleasant inchoate, something positive may develop, if people get fed up enough with the conditions under which they exist."
But it was clear that Washington, for the moment at least, is letting the Lebanese and other Arabs take the lead in bringing some order to the situation.
After meeting with President Ronald Reagan Thursday morning, Mr. Shultz left Washington for a weekend in the Bahamas, a move that would have been inconceivable if the administration thought it

could accomplish anything constructive in coming days.
For the moment, the initiative has been seized by Saudi Arabia, which persuaded President Amin Gemayel on Wednesday to accept an eight-point plan, including the cancellation of the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese accord that Mr. Shultz negotiated on the terms of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.
Administration analysts say they sympathize with Mr. Gemayel's attempt to stay in office in the face of the collapse of his army and the disaffection of his political allies. But the general feeling at the State Department was that his agreement to the Saudi plan was a desperate move.
Relations with Saudi Arabia are now deeply strained, with the Saudi Arabians conducting their mission independently of Washington. The Saudi Arabians reply that once the United States announced that it was moving the Marines in Beirut offshore without consulting with Riyadh beforehand, there was no obligation to work together with the United States.
In some ways, the atmosphere in Washington is reminiscent of 1975, when the South Vietnamese government of President Nguyen Van Thieu was on the ropes, and of 1978-1979, when the Shah of Iran lost out to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Officials say now, as they did then, that there is little the United States

can do to influence the situation, given the collapse of the armed forces.
Just as officials complained about Mr. Thieu's lack of political leadership and the shah's vacillations, there is a common theme in remarks now that Mr. Gemayel delayed too long in bringing about effective political changes and that his offers of reconciliation in the last two weeks were too late.
At the White House Thursday, a senior official tried to avoid discussing Lebanon. Asked what could be done in Lebanon, he said that the administration remained committed to seeking broader Middle East solutions. The president had rededicated himself to Middle East peace, he said, when King Hussein of Jordan and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt were in Washington earlier in the week. He would not comment on the Saudi plan, or any other political option left to the Lebanese.
At best, officials predicted, there will be an indefinite partition of Lebanon with the Israelis and the Syrians holding to their lines. Some kind of new government is likely to emerge in Beirut that may or may not include Mr. Gemayel, but that would be beholden to the Syrians.
Mr. Shultz made a statement Wednesday that summed up his personal view of the abrogation of the May 17 accord, which until now had been his most important diplomatic achievement.
"Those who would dispense with this agreement must bear the responsibility to find alternative formulas for Israeli withdrawal," he said.

In other words, he was telling the Saudi Arabians, the Syrians and the Lebanese that, if they canceled the agreement by which Israel pledged to pull its forces out of Lebanon, they could not expect the administration to press the Israelis into signing another agreement.
Among the frustrations voiced by those in charge of Middle East policy is the view that if the Syrians had not instigated the latest attack on Mr. Gemayel, which led to the collapse of his armed forces, there was a likelihood that Israel, without waiting for Syria to do the same, would have further pared down its forces in Lebanon, allowing the Lebanese to take over security in southern Lebanon.
"Over time, it was possible that there would have been only a token Israeli force in Lebanon," a State Department official said. "But the Syrians wanted to humiliate Gemayel, us and the Israelis, and they could not wait for events to take their natural course."
The Israelis are now politically as well as militarily entrenched in Lebanon. Not only do they believe that, with the Lebanese Army no longer a viable force, they will have to redouble their own security efforts in southern Lebanon, but they contend as well that Mr. Gemayel's acceptance of the Saudi plan, and Washington's distancing itself from the situation, will be regarded throughout the area as a victory for Syrian intransigence.
"From now on," an Israeli diplomat said, "what Arab country will sign an agreement with us unless Syria approves?"

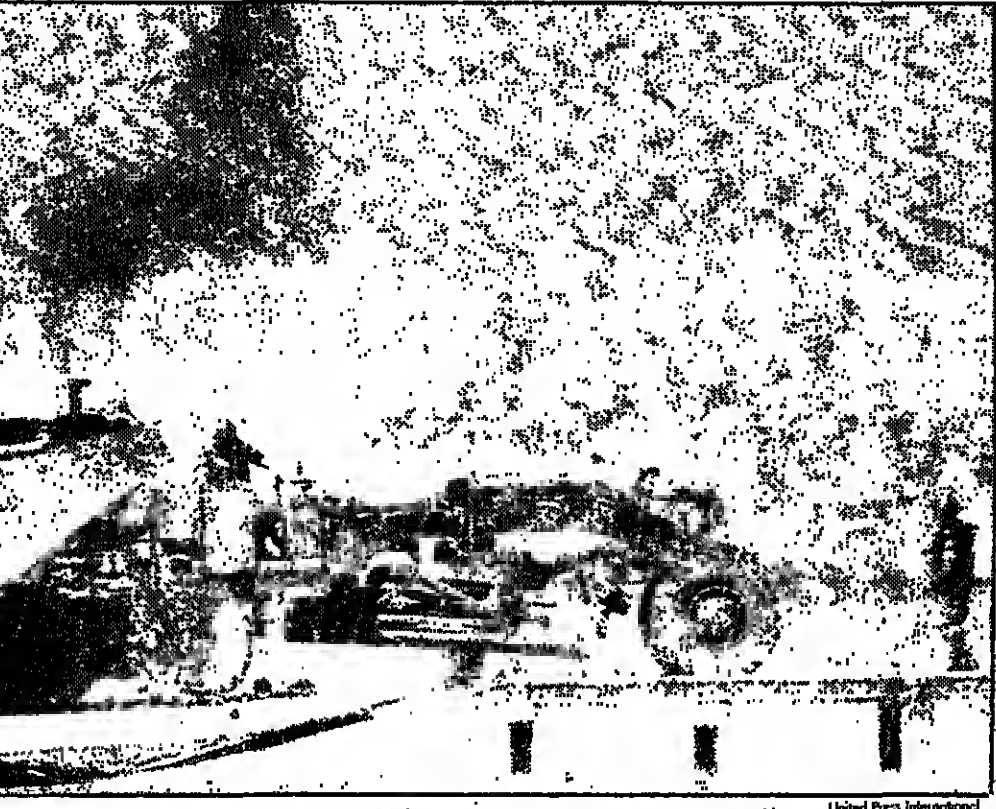
Syria Rejects Saudi Proposal For Lebanon

DAMASCUS — Syria rejected a new Saudi-sponsored peace plan for Lebanon Friday because, Syria said, the plan did not amount to a complete abrogation of Lebanon's troop-withdrawal treaty with Israel of May 17.
An Information Ministry spokesman said in a statement that the eight-point peace plan, already accepted by President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, was an "open trick."
The spokesman said the peace plan contradicted understandings reached at a reconciliation conference of all Lebanese factions held in Geneva in November.
The proposals also "form an implementation of the May 17 accord, not cancellation," he said.
"These concepts provide for taking security measures that would guarantee Israel's security and call for simultaneous withdrawal of Syria and Israel. These are the most important points embodied in the accord and its appendices, this accord which was rejected by national Lebanese and Arab forces," the spokesman said.
Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam said earlier that the peace plan contradicted understandings reached at the Geneva meeting.
Mr. Khaddam, in a statement reported by the official Syrian news agency SANA, said the Geneva conference agreed that Lebanon's identity was Arab and that the Lebanese government should "consecrate this Arab affiliation in all domains."
"How could the Lebanese citizen exercise his Arabism if he has to put the Israeli enemy on an equal footing with Syria?" Mr. Khaddam asked, apparently referring to the clause on a withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces.
In Beirut, battles between the Lebanese Army and militias broke out early Friday evening along the Green Line dividing the Christian east of the capital from the Moslem west.
The fighting followed victories over the army during the last two weeks, seizing control of West Beirut and sweeping government forces off most of a mountain ridge southeast of the capital.
Machine-gun fire and the explosion of heavier weapons resounded over the Green Line.
The flash of gunfire could be seen around Souk el-Gharb, the Lebanese Army's last stronghold in the mountains above Beirut. Army sources said government and opposition forces were exchanging shell-fire.
Political sources said Syria's position on the new peace plan was crucial because only Syria had the influence to force its allies in the Lebanese opposition to accept a compromise with Mr. Gemayel.
One opposition leader, the Druze chieftain, Walid Jumblat, had already rejected the plan as "too little, too late."
Israel and Lebanon's main Christian militia have condemned any idea of scrapping the May 17 treaty. The Phalangist Lebanese Forces militia said: "Whoever tries by terrorist means or pressure to abrogate it will be working for Syrian interests in maintaining a Syrian presence and Syrian control over Lebanon."
Lebanon's foreign minister, Elie Salameh, said that under the eight-point plan, Lebanon was proposing in scrap the treaty only if there was agreement on the whole of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Iran Claims Advances In New Attack on Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NICOSIA, Cyprus — Iran claimed Friday that its forces had killed or wounded 1,100 Iraqi troops in a three-hour battle, as it continued a major new offensive. The report by Tehran radio reported 2,100 Iraqi casualties in two days of fighting, and said that Iran's forces were in "complete control" of 24 square miles (62 square kilometers) of territory it took in the fighting.
Meanwhile, the Iranian national news agency said troops were shelling the main Baghdad-Basra highway from advancing to within 22 miles (36 kilometers) of the road. On Thursday, the radio said that Iranian troops had broken through Iraqi lines, but gave no details on how far the troops had advanced.
Also Thursday, a senior U.S. official said in Washington that as many as 500,000 troops on both sides were massing around the border zone, and that "a great deal of heavy fighting may take place along a 100-mile stretch of border."

But President Saddam Hussein said Friday that Iraq is ready to halt attacks on civilian areas and begin peace talks with Iran, the official Iraqi news agency reported. Iran has been engaging in a series of retaliatory bombings on population centers.
Mr. Hussein has said before that Iraq is ready for peace, and it was not clear if the latest call was linked to the new Iranian offensive.
The Iraqi agency said Mr. Hussein's offers were made in letters to Ahmed Sekou Touré, president of Guinea and head of the Islamic Conference Organization, and Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India and president of the nonaligned group of nations.
Iraq provided little information about Friday's fighting. The Iraqi agency quoted military officials as saying an Iranian air raid had killed 14 civilians and wounded 12 in a residential area of All al-Gharbi, which is in the combat zone.
On Thursday, an Iraqi military statement claimed that its army had "crushed" the assault with a counterattack that had routed the Iranians and inflicted heavy casualties.
Neither side permits foreign journalists or neutral observers near the battle zone, and the claims could not be independently confirmed.
Iran launched its latest offensive in the war with Iraq about midnight Wednesday, both sides reported. The two sides have been fighting since September 1980.
Iranian troops struck along the center of the border, which is about 700 miles long. Iraq has extensive fortifications in that area because its capital, Baghdad, is only 100 miles to the west. (AP, Reuters)



U.S. marines in Beirut loaded a grader and a landing craft on Friday as they prepared to withdraw from Lebanon.

Shamir Says Army to Stay in Lebanon Indefinitely

TEL AVIV — As Israeli troops advanced Friday to within 20 miles south of Beirut, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said that the Israeli Army faces an indefinite occupation of southern Lebanon following the defeat of President Amin Gemayel's forces by Moslem militias.
Western military experts here said that the virtual collapse of Mr. Gemayel's rule this week and his abrogation on Thursday of the May 1983 troop withdrawal accord with Israel would delay any withdrawal of Israeli forces.

Mr. Shamir, who is under domestic pressure to withdraw the forces, said in newspaper interviews that the army may have to remain in southern Lebanon to ensure the security of Israel's northern border.
But he told the newspaper Ha-Aretz that the government still hoped to reduce the number of troops in Lebanon.
Three Israeli ambassadors also said Friday that developments in Lebanon would lead to a prolonged Israeli military presence.
The ambassador to Britain, Yehuda Avner, said in London, "Given the absence of Lebanese forces

who under the agreement were to police the area, we shall have to look to the protection of civilians ourselves."
Yehuda Blum, ambassador to the United Nations, said in New York, "If, indeed, this treaty is going to be abrogated, obviously we cannot then withdraw unilaterally so as to enable the Syrian overlords, the Iranian terrorist groups and others to operate freely again in southern Lebanon and to harass Israel and its civilian population."
Meir Rosenne, ambassador to the United States, said after meeting with Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger in Washington, "The seriousness of the problem is that you suddenly see an agreement abrogated because of terrorist activity of Syria and Iran. And this is a principle that the world cannot accept."
Last week, the army had been planning to withdraw from the Awali River to a line farther south, leaving Sidon and several other heavily populated cities.
But Lebanese state radio reported Friday that Israeli armor advanced to Jiye near Damour, 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Beirut, and told the residents through bullhorns that it would protect their evacuation to Sidon.

Truck Protest Uses as Paris Ends Troops

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Truck drivers began a blockade of many of France's main highways Friday as the government deployed paramilitary police, troops, helicopters and bulldozers.
The drivers were protesting a week strike by customs workers at the Italian-French border that caused them to lose time, and also seeking a cut in fuel taxes. The drivers of about 3,000 trucks blocked the main autoroute from Paris to the south of France several times, trapping motorists and cutting roads to towns and villages. More than a million vehicles were expected to travel to and from the ski resorts during the week-end, one of the busiest on the roads. Winter, as school vacations begin in different regions.
All major roads were blocked in a 10,000-square-mile (26,000-square-kilometer) region between the Alps and the Italian border. Some major ski resorts, including Chamonix and St. Gervais, were cut off and reported running out of gasoline and fresh food. Scooters supplied Alpine resorts with essential goods and medical supplies.
Senior French official said security companies of the CRS paramilitary police would clear the highway between Paris and south. Troops were also ordered to clear trucks off the roads and bulldozers.
The drivers' action followed a note by French and Italian customs officials that blocked trucks at the French-Italian border. French had been demanding improved working conditions and Italians better overtime pay. Though customs officers on both sides of the border resumed work Friday, truck drivers went on with their action, demanding a cut in fuel taxes, compensation for time lost by the customs strike, tighter governmental control of the customs services.
The government decided to firm action against the protesters, the president of the "national road transport federation," Maurice Votron, said. "The federation has launched an appeal to the drivers to lift the blockade and not let the crisis."
French radio reported drivers began to remove trucks that virtually cut off the Alpine city of Grenoble. But the national radio chief, Pierre Mayer, said it took two days for traffic to return to normal. (Reuters, AP)

Chernenko's Past May Put Détente in His Future

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Western diplomats who have studied Konstantin U. Chernenko's accession to power believe that a convergence of political factors may make Moscow more amenable to improved relations with Washington.
A number of well-placed diplomats feel that the new Soviet leader's pledge to seek a revival of détente could facilitate an escape from the deadlock that developed when Moscow walked out of negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in November.
The diplomats also feel that Mr. Chernenko, a product of 50 years in the Communist Party apparatus, may be less influenced by the military establishment — with its appetite for new arms and tough postures — than was his predecessor, Yuri V. Andropov, who held power partly through the support of the armed forces.
These views gained support from the impressions of several Western leaders who met with Mr. Chernenko after Mr. Andropov's funeral on Tuesday. Vice President George Bush's report to President Ronald Reagan, for example, prompted Mr. Reagan to conclude that the new Soviet leader may be ready to search for a more useful dialogue.
The Soviet system, with the importance it places on a show of continuity, precludes any rapid shift in policy, and diplomats cautioned that, apart from the accession of Mr. Chernenko, the rest of the cast in the Kremlin remained unchanged.

But with Mr. Reagan now publicly committed to a search for improved relations, the fact that a new face has come to the fore in Moscow — one closely associated with the détente of the 1970s and untarnished by the disasters of the past 15 months — could at least make it easier for Moscow to disguise a shift in direction.
Whether Mr. Andropov in fact controlled Soviet affairs in the last months of his life, his name was associated with the exchanges over the Soviet shooting down of a Korean airliner, and more importantly with all the threats and warnings Moscow made in its campaign to block deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.
Once the missiles were deployed, the Kremlin had little choice but to abandon negotiations and to carry out the threats of new Soviet deployments, and to insist that talks could resume only if things returned to the way they were before the American rockets went in.
Most Western diplomats, however, believe that Moscow's real interest now is to resume negotiations on the missiles as soon as possible, to stop the deployments while only a handful of rockets are actually in place and before Russia has to make major commitments to the arms race. It is an issue, moreover, that more than any other would reverse the deterioration of East-West relations.
Diplomats thought it noteworthy that in his initial speech to the Central Committee after being named general secretary, and at his (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Italian Woman Is Slalom Titlist

Paoletta Magoni, a 19-year-old Italian, swept her way through swirling fog Friday and outskied the favorites to win the women's slalom at the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo.
Other highlights Friday:
● In ice hockey, Czechoslovakia beat Sweden, 2-0, and the Soviet Union defeated Canada, 4-0. The Czechoslovaks will play the Russians on Sunday for the gold medal.
● Sergei Boulguin of the Soviet Union held off Norwegian and West German rivals as the Russians won the biathlon relay for the fifth straight time.
● Two East German sleds were the leaders halfway through the four-man bobsled event, which ends Saturday. Coverage, Pages 6 and 7.



Paoletta Magoni of Italy could hardly believe it after she won the women's slalom Friday at the Winter Olympics.

China Cracks Down on Party Officials' 'Playboy' Offspring

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service
BEIJING — Marshal Zhu De, commander of the Communist armies that conquered China, is so revered in the pantheon of revolutionary heroes that a memorial room was built for him in Mao's mausoleum.
But one of the marshal's grandsons, Zhu Guohua, was executed for rape in Tianjin in October, according to Chinese officials. And a report from Hong Kong early this month said another grandson, Zhu Yuanzhao, was spared the death penalty for economic crimes only because some Chinese felt it would insult the marshal's memory to execute two of his progeny.
The punishments were part of an effort to discourage flagrant misbehavior by the children of cadres, or government and party officials

who flaunt a life of privilege in an ostensibly classless society.
As part of the crackdown, a grandnephew of President Li Xianjun was executed in Xian for rape and murder, and the son of Deputy Foreign Minister Yao Guang was arrested in Beijing for smuggling pornography, a Hong Kong magazine reported.
The Chinese press has recently been warning against abuse of family ties. The articles constitute an ingredient of the party's "rectification" campaign, which is intended to weed out radicalism and corruption among China's 40 million party members.
A Central Committee directive issued in October complained about party officials and members who take advantage of their positions to arrange college admission, jobs, residence permits and foreign travel for their children and other relatives.
The problem is also common in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, where revolutionary egalitarianism has given rise to a powerful bureaucratic elite. But the children of Chinese officials have a notorious reputation for ignoring the law, damaging the party's credibility among ordinary people.
The young people are called *huan hua gongzi*, a disparaging term meaning playboys. They attend special kindergartens, grow up in spacious homes, ride in cars assigned to their parents and shop at special stores closed to the public. They get cushy jobs or go on to higher education through the connections of their parents. The Beijing press complains each autumn about chauffeured cars ferrying children of officials to school class-

es while other students use bicycles.
To discourage arrogance by these youths, the official party newspaper, People's Daily, published on its front page last week a letter written in 1949 by Chen Yun, now chairman of the party's watchdog Discipline Inspection Commission, to the son of a fellow revolutionary. Mr. Chen advised the young man, Lu Kaiti, to "never assume a haughty manner with the people and never break the law."
An editor's note explained that "this letter has immediate significance for the revolutionary education of party members, officials and youth, particularly the children of officials."
People's Daily commended Li Jiamin, a model son of "veteran revolutionaries," who rejected his family connections and went off to serve as a soldier on China's northern frontier.

There is too much entrenched resistance to dismantle the perquisites of power, but the authorities have become less hesitant to prosecute officials' children who violate the law.
The offenses committed by Marshal Zhu De's grandson were known only by rumor until details were published early this month by Cheng Ming, a leftist magazine in Hong Kong with good sources inside the Chinese bureaucracy.
It said that "relevant evidence" charged Mr. Zhu with having raped 30 young women, but that other sources put the number of his victims at as many as 50. He was also accused, with some sons of other ranking officials, of holding "naked dancing parties" to which unsuspecting women were invited, only to be seduced or assaulted.
The magazine said a grandson of Li Xianjun, the brother of President

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Angola Rejects Role for U.S. On Team to Monitor Truce

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — Angola will not agree to a U.S. role in a joint commission with South Africa to oversee the emerging cease-fire at its southern border, Angola's state news agency said Friday.

South Africa and Angola agreed Thursday to form a commission to monitor withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

The agreement was reached in a ministerial meeting in Lusaka, Zambia. The session was attended by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, and Zambia's president, Kenneth Kaunda.

A joint statement said that "a small number of American representatives could participate" in the commission if it were formally requested by South Africa and Angola.

But the Angolan news agency, in a dispatch monitored in Portugal, quoted an unidentified official Friday as saying Angola "will not accept participation of American observers... as the American government is an interested party in any solution to the Namibian conflict and, as such, is not neutral."

South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, is the area of conflict between black nationalist guerrillas and South African troops who control the territory.

At a news conference in London, the head of the Namibian rebel group, Sam Nujoma, pledged Friday to pursue his group's struggle against South Africa despite the cease-fire agreement.

On Thursday, Mr. Nujoma reportedly said he would honor the accord, at least temporarily. But on Friday he said, "SWAPO fights in Namibia itself. The struggle will continue until Namibia is free."

He said that SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's Organization, had not yet seen the terms of the agreement negotiated with U.S. help in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. Mr. Nujoma would not comment directly on the agreement but he said that there was no reason to doubt that SWAPO's political headquarters would continue to function in Angola.

Mr. Nujoma, who is on a tour of West European capitals, met reporters after talks with the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

The Angolan news agency report quoted an official as saying that the United States has supported forces hostile to Angola, apparently a reference to South Africa, and "there is no proof yet that such support has definitively stopped."

The agency report also noted that the United States has no diplomatic relations with Angola. There has been speculation that the latest

proceedings could lead to a restoration of diplomatic ties.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, who led the South African delegation at the Lusaka negotiations, also expressed concern about U.S. participation in the commission. He noted that, while the United States had taken part in the meeting, it was not part of the commission.

"This is not another Middle East situation. It is not another Lebanon," he said.

However, Mr. Botha said in Johannesburg upon returning from Lusaka that the agreement was "a very successful, very positive event in the history of southern Africa."

He said "a cease-fire is practically in effect" in the 17-year conflict. South Africa administers Namibia under a mandate from the defunct League of Nations. It has ignored repeated calls by the United Nations for Namibian independence.

South Africa announced in January that it was withdrawing its forces from southern Angola as a first step toward a cease-fire. South African troops killed about 400 guerrillas and Angolan soldiers in Angola in December and January.

Mr. Botha said the commission could number "a couple of hundred" members, equally divided



South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, described the cease-fire agreement signed with Angola at press conference Thursday in Johannesburg. With him is South Africa's defense minister, General Magnus Malan, who also participated in the truce negotiations.

between South Africans and Angolans, who would monitor the withdrawal area in southern Angola.

A date was set for complete South African withdrawal from Angola, Mr. Botha said, but he would not disclose it.

He said Angola had agreed that neither Cuban soldiers nor SWAPO guerrillas would be allowed in the withdrawal area.

But the presence of the estimated 25,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola remained an obstacle to indepen-

dence for Namibia, Mr. Botha said. South Africa and the United States continue to insist the Cubans withdraw before the territory is granted independence, he said.

(AP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

La Paz Charges Ex-Ruler With Murder

LA PAZ (Reuters) — The Bolivian congress has decided to bring murder charges against the country's former military ruler, General Luis Garcia Meza, and his interior minister, Colonel Luis Arce Gomez, over death squad killings.

The congress voted unanimously Thursday in favor of a motion by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora's Movement of the Revolutionary Left and the Socialist One Party, charging both men with responsibility for the murder of eight party officials by death squads in January 1981. The trial of 35 other officials of General Garcia Meza's 1980-81 administration was also demanded, on charges ranging from murder to criminal association and the organization of irregular armed groups.

The whereabouts of General Garcia Meza and Colonel Arce Gomez, who fled to Argentina after Bolivia's return to democracy in October 1982, are unknown. Argentina's newly elected government ordered their expulsion Feb. 6, but they could not be found.

Orlov Being Sent Into Exile in Siberia

MOSCOW (NYT) — Yuri F. Orlov, the founder of Moscow's Helsinki rights monitoring group, has been transferred from a labor camp and is being sent into exile in Siberia, his wife reported Friday. Mr. Orlov's sentence of seven years in labor camp for anti-Soviet agitation was to have ended Feb. 10, when he was to have started the second stage of his term, five years in internal exile.

Mr. Orlov's wife, Irina V. Orlova, said that she had received a telegram Feb. 9 from the labor camp saying that her husband had left Feb. 6 "for the custody of the MVD" in Yakutsk. MVD are the Russian initials for Ministry of Internal Affairs, which oversees police and penal institutions. Yakutsk is an autonomous republic in eastern Siberia whose principal city is also named Yakutsk. The region has been a traditional place of exile in Russian history.

Mrs. Orlov said that she did not know precisely where her husband was bound and that she could only presume that he was headed for the place selected for his period of exile. She said she would learn the name of his place of exile only when she heard from him next. Transit trains for prisoners in the Soviet Union often take as long as two months to reach their destinations.

Korean Air Lines Disciplines Pilots

SEOUL (AP) — Korean Air Lines has shifted at least 10 veteran pilots to ground duties, airline officials confirmed Friday.

The change of duties is part of disciplinary action begun after a KAL Boeing 747 was shot down over the Soviet island of Sakhalin Sept. 1 and stepped up after a KAL DC-10 cargo jet collided with a 12-seat Piper Navajo at Anchorage International Airport in December.

"A reforming program has been enforced against pilots, co-pilots and flight engineers and some of them have been replaced by qualified juniors," said airline officials, who declined to be named. An official in KAL's personnel department said two senior pilots were dismissed and several others demoted because of the Alaska incident, which was blamed on human error.

Filipino Opposition Leader Is Jailed

MANILA (AP) — A government prosecutor ordered the opposition leader Salvador H. Laurel jailed Friday, hours after soldiers said they found a gold-plated revolver in his luggage and barred him from boarding a flight to the United States.

Mr. Laurel said the gun was "obviously planted" and accused the government of preventing him from traveling so he would not be able to talk about conditions in the Philippines during his U.S. trip. He refused to post bail. A few hours earlier, the former senator had announced that his coalition would field candidates in the May 14 National Assembly election, even though President Ferdinand E. Marcos had only partially responded to a list of opposition demands.

Meanwhile, an estimated 7,000 people, some carrying anti-Marcos banners, began an election boycott campaign Thursday at Manila's main post office. Former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, 85, told the rally it would be impossible to win an election against Mr. Marcos because Mr. Marcos "wouldn't allow it."

NATO Urged to Standardize Gear

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Caspar W. Weinberger, the secretary of defense, said in a report to Congress that the "Western allies' air defenses were weakened by a failure to share standard equipment."

The effectiveness suffered because the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces lacked the standard and interchangeable equipment to be able to differentiate between enemy and friendly planes, he said in the report submitted to Congress Jan. 31, but made public Thursday. He said the deficiencies would increase when "the enemy" used more complicated electronic measures to jam NATO's electronic defenses.

NATO officials have said that the main difficulty in standardization was the preference of member countries to give defense business to their own national companies and that standardization efforts in the past usually ended in the purchase of U.S. equipment.

Turkey Said to Plan Bosphorus Tunnel

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey plans to link Asia and Europe by railroad through a \$500-million tunnel under the Bosphorus, a U.S. official aiding the project said Friday.

The official, Palmer Stearns of the U.S. Agency for International Development, said at a news conference that the tunnel would run from Sogutlucesme on the Asian side of Istanbul to Yenikapi, near the central city, on the European side.

The tunnel would be 5.4 miles (8.7 kilometers) long, with just over a mile under the Bosphorus. Traffic crossing the strait that serves as the dividing line between Europe and the Middle East now uses the Bosphorus Bridge. Mr. Stearns said the United States is likely to help fund the project's preliminary studies.

U.S. Panel Condemns Coal Program

WASHINGTON (WP) — Three years of technical errors, confusing procedures and "serious errors in judgment" have thrown the federal coal-leasing program far off track, according to the final report of a special study commission that was to be delivered Friday to Interior Secretary William P. Clark.

The report represents a broad condemnation of the policies under which Mr. Clark's predecessor, James C. Watt, sought to put billions of tons of federal coal under lease as rapidly as possible. It is the work of the panel that Mr. Watt referred to as "a black, a woman, two Jews and a cripple," which eventually led to his resignation.

The department "tended to dismiss the risks of over-leasing and to exaggerate the risks of under-leasing," the report said. "As a result, the department has sought to lease too much coal."

2 Killed in Shootout at Sikh Shrine

NEW DELHI (UPI) — A policeman and a suspected Sikh militant were killed and three persons wounded Friday in a gunfight between Sikhs and police at the Golden Temple in the Punjab state capital of Amritsar, authorities said. The clash brought the death toll to at least 17 in four days of violence in the state.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called an emergency meeting of her cabinet to review the situation in Punjab. More than 200 people have been injured in the clashes resulting from the Sikhs' drive for political and economic autonomy for the northern state.

Federal authorities said religious extremists inside the Golden Temple, the holiest Sikh shrine, opened fire on police while they were on a routine patrol of police posts in the area. But Harmandir Singh Longowal, leader of the Sikh party Akali Dal, said in Amritsar that the police firing was unprovoked and vowed that the government would take the consequences.

For the Record

Elections to local councils in Poland, the first nationwide elections in four years, will begin June 17, the government announced Friday in Warsaw. Parliament passed a law last week that says at least two people must stand for each seat, but candidates must be approved by boards headed by Communist Party officials. (Reuters)

President Jorge Rios of Panama announced the appointment Friday of seven new ministers to his cabinet and assured that presidential elections scheduled for May would be open to all parties. (Reuters)

A security guard was sentenced to six years in jail in London Friday for his part in the theft of £26.3 million (about \$38 million) in gold, platinum and diamonds in November — the largest robbery in British history. The guard, Anthony John Black, 31, was placed under constant protection because he aided police investigations. (UPI)

A South African magistrate on Friday found the management of the state-owned Vryheid Coal and Iron Railway Company responsible for the deaths last September of more than 60 miners at the Hlobane mine in Natal, one of South Africa's worst mining disasters. (Reuters)

A military court in Istanbul sentenced seven leftist militants to death Friday for forming an illegal organization to overthrow the Turkish state court sources said. Death sentences on two other persons were committed to 20 years imprisonment because they were under age.

Lebanese Army's Fighting Force Drops to 6,000

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Lebanese and Western military officials estimate that only about 12,000 of the 22,000 combat troops in the Lebanese Army are still loyal to the government of President Amin Gemayel after two major defeats in the last 10 days.

Of these, the sources said Thursday, about 6,000 have been involved in daily combat with the Syrian-backed Druze and Shiite Muslim militias that dealt the defeats.

Loyalist soldiers were said to be grouped in front-line positions or in reserve around the Defense Ministry in suburban Yarz, close to the presidential palace at Baabda. The loyalists are essentially defending the predominantly Christian areas of East Beirut and adjacent positions in the Chuf mountains that protect the presidential palace.

Other army units have either disintegrated or defected to the anti-government militias, or are based in territory beyond the control of the Lebanese government. Army troops are in two Syrian-controlled regions — the Tripoli area, in

northern Lebanon, and the eastern Bekaa Valley.

The root of the army's problems is that it, like Lebanese society, is split along religious lines, with the minority Christians in command.

By Western estimates, the Lebanese Army in the lower ranks is 60 percent Muslim and 40 percent Christian. The officer corps, by contrast, is said to be 60 percent Christian and 40 percent Muslim.

Military sources said that there is only one key front left — at Souk el-Gharb, on a ridge nine miles (14 kilometers) southeast of the capital.

Held by the army's 8th Brigade under Colonel Michel Aoun, a Maronite Christian, the front is critical since it commands a clear line of fire over the presidential palace, over U.S. Marine positions at Beirut International Airport, and over the entire city.

A Lebanese military source reported that the brigade came under fire Wednesday night but was holding its position. Several sources said they thought the anti-government forces might stage an all-out assault next against Souk el-Gharb.

Should the town fall, the officials said, only the urban, Christian areas of the capital would remain under the control of the Gemayel government. They said the loss of the town would also place severe strains on loyalist units numbering 3,000 to 4,000 men, most of them Christians, deployed along the Green Line that divides predominantly Christian East Beirut from the mostly Muslim West.

The Lebanese Army suffered its first defeat of the last 10 days on Feb. 6, when a brigade of roughly 3,000 men was overrun in West Beirut by anti-government militias.

Its second defeat came on Tuesday and Wednesday southeast of the capital. There, the 4th Brigade, once considered a crack unit, was routed by Syrian-backed Druze militiamen, who punched through government lines to take undisputed control over an access corridor leading to Muslim sectors of the capital.

One official said the government forces did not have "the right kind of ships to take the equipment out" and were asking "the Americans to help us get it out."

The official said rightist Christian Phalangist militiamen had demanded that the equipment be turned over to them. He also said that the Israeli Army had sent an armored battalion to Sadiyat, apparently to warn Druze militias against further advances toward Israeli-held southern Lebanon.

■ Reports Were Optimistic

During the 14 months that the U.S. Army trained the Lebanese armed forces, U.S. officers continually sent Washington optimistic reports on the program's progress, according to senior Pentagon and administration officials. The New York Times reported Thursday from Washington.

The officials said most of the reports stressed recruiting success but failed to discuss in detail the doubts and uncertainties many U.S. officers involved with the training had about the Lebanese Army's ability to fight.

Pentagon and administration officials said the failure to include candid assessments might explain the unflatteringly positive characterizations of the Lebanese Army from President Ronald Reagan and others even as the army apparently collapsed.



A Lebanese Army soldier carries his M-16 rifle through Martyrs' Square on the Green Line that divides Beirut.

Egypt's Universities After Sadat: A Hotbed of Revolt Flickers Out

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — For 50 years, Egypt's university students were in the front line of opposition to the government, demonstrating, picketing, agitating for reform.

They fanned the flames of revolt against the British and King Farouk in the 1930s and 1940s; they marched against Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1967 to protest his handling of the Six-Day War against Israel and were turned back by police bullets; they rioted to prod President Anwar Sadat into going to war with Israel in 1973. Immediately after his death, in 1981, they turned the campuses into a hotbed of anti-Sadat hatred.

But Sadat's assassination removed a catalyst for protest and drained the students' revolutionary zeal. Today, hardly a murmur is heard from the 600,000 students at Egypt's 179 institutions of higher learning. If the campuses are any sort of barometer of the national mood, President Hosni Mubarak has a lot to be thankful for.

"The fundamentalists were the cause of trouble," Mustafa Abdel Rahman, a director of the High Council of Universities, said recently. "When the students come

here, they are only about 18. They feel lost. Their religious knowledge is very limited, whether Islamic or Christian. It is easy for the fundamentalists to influence them."

According to political analysts, the campus calm reflects the success of Mr. Mubarak's campaign to debilitate the fundamentalist movement in Egypt. The government infiltrated radical Islamic cells and appears to have broken any imminent fundamentalist threat to its stability.

Five Muslim extremists were executed in April 1982 after they were convicted of killing Sadat. Another 300 are on trial, accused of attempting to overthrow the government and turn Egypt into an Iranian-style Islamic state. About 80 percent of the 300 are students.

Egypt has operated in a state of emergency since Sadat's assassination. Nevertheless, most Egyptians outside the universities express their political opinions openly, without fear of reprisal, and the government permits a large degree of dissent in the press.

"One of the reasons the campuses are quiet is because of the economic situation," said Mohammed Monour, a senior studying engineering at Cairo University. "Ev-

eryone is so occupied trying to solve his economic problems that no one has time to think about politics."

"Anyone who rioted now wouldn't get any support. He'd be left out there alone and he'd be arrested alone. This is good, but still, I think it is an unhealthy phenomenon when students don't have any ideas to express."

Cairo University, known in the Middle East as "the mother of Arab universities," looks much different from what it was three years ago, when many of the 96,000 students wore beards and traditional robes, women wrapped their faces and bodies with black veils and fiery political debates swept from the classrooms to the cafeteria.

Now the 76-year-old institution seems as subdued as a New England prep school. No one can enter without a student pass or other appropriate credentials.

Long beards and the "galabiya" flowing robe are prohibited. Women are allowed to wear veils over their hair and shoulders but not to cover their faces. The student unions are barred from discussing politics, and security men, some in uniform and others in plainclothes, are much in evidence.

Egyptian Women Defy Traditions In Joining Police

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Thirteen young women are defying conservative social and religious traditions by studying to become Egypt's first female police officers.

They have been mocked and ridiculed in the media, harassed by their 107 male classmates and questioned by their families and friends. Still, instructors at the police academy say the women have shown perseverance and enthusiasm during their yearlong training, which includes criminal and civil law, self-defense and weapons training.

"We are a living experiment," said Iman Gamal-el-Din, a 23-year-old sociologist. "And we will prove that Egyptian girls can take the hardships and work beside men."

Egyptian society is one of the most liberal in the Arab world regarding the place of women. By law, women must be represented in parliament. Women hold posts ranging from the arts to management and even such male-dominated jobs as taxi drivers.

Major General Sobhy Shaaban, director of the academy, said: "Nearly 70 percent of police work is social work, and they will participate in that sector. I chose for them the work where they would be more efficient than men."

Syria Rejects Saudi Plan For Peace in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

package deal, including an alternative formula for the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces.

"The agreement is not unilaterally abrogated," he said. "The abrogation is part of a package."

Mr. Salem said the eight points of the plan were:

- Carrying out a security plan for a cease-fire.
- Canceling the May 17 treaty with Israel.
- Working out security arrangements in southern Lebanon to guarantee the withdrawal of Israeli troops.
- Discussion of internal political reforms.
- Agreement with Syria on withdrawing its forces from Lebanon.
- Withdrawal of forces to be simultaneous, within three months of reaching agreement with Israel on security arrangements for southern Lebanon.

Representatives of Egypt, Italy, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States supported the idea in speeches before the Security Council. France did so on Wednesday.

Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative, said the United States had "repeatedly sought to enlarge the number and widen the deployment" of UN troops.

Reagan Orders Withdrawal Of the Marines From Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

official said Thursday that plans for sending more army advisers to Lebanon, delivering more weapons and military equipment and asking Congress for \$300 million in military assistance had been delayed.

Another official, in the White House, asserted that none of the factions in Beirut had any reason to attack the marines as they leave. Under close questioning, however, he acknowledged a risk. Last October, 241 Americans were killed in a suicide attack on Marine headquarters there.

The official said the movement could be completed sooner than 30 days if the situation required a faster move. Mr. Reagan informed Congress of that timetable Wednesday.

The White House official would not disclose the schedule for moving the marines to five ships offshore, citing military security. He also suggested that the commander on the scene would have the authority to make those decisions.

The White House official said he did not know who might replace the marines, who have been on duty at the Beirut airport since September 1982. He suggested it could be a Lebanese internal security force, the Lebanese Army or a United Nations force.

Another official said he did not know whether the 118 U.S. Army trainers who have been instructing

Lebanese soldiers outside of Beirut would stay or leave. Still another official said those instructors had stopped training the disorganized Lebanese Army.

The White House official said that about 200 marines who are not part of the Marine amphibious unit at the airport would remain in Beirut to guard three U.S. Embassy buildings. With diplomats, security assistance managers and others, the official said, about 500 Americans might remain behind.

He said that the marines, however, would not leave any weapons or equipment behind. "They will take everything they own," he said, right down to their ration packs.

But the official said the U.S. fleet of about 25 warships, including the aircraft carrier Kennedy and the battleship New Jersey, would remain off Lebanon. The Soviet Union and Syria have demanded that the ships be moved farther to sea but the official said, "We have no reason to do that."

Another senior official said that the naval commander on the scene, Rear Admiral Jerry O. Tuttle, would retain the authority to order naval gunfire or air strikes if the marines or other Americans were fired on. He also suggested that U.S. firepower would be employed if hostile forces tried to force the Lebanese Army out of Souk el-Gharb in the mountains east of Beirut overlooking the airport.



MITTERRAND IN COPENHAGEN — President François Mitterrand of France, left, meeting Prime Minister Poul Schluter of Denmark during a four-hour visit Friday. Among issues discussed were the budgetary problems of the European Community.

Moscow May Improve Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

meetings with the Western envoys, Mr. Chernenko made no mention of the missiles, and instead urged serious, equal and constructive talks.

The new leader, to be sure, made no shift in standing Soviet policies, and diplomats agreed that his moderate and cordial tone could have been explained by the circumstances of the moment.

Mr. Andropov, they noted, had acted similarly after Mr. Brezhnev's funeral.

But Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the Canadian prime minister, seemed to express a common feeling when he said at a press conference after meeting with Mr. Chernenko: "Mr. Andropov had pretty well lived up to the threats he had delivered. The question now is how to get back to the talks. Well, there's a new man who's not particularly an Andropov man, who goes back to the days of détente and who doesn't have to go back to old positions."

Stone, U.S. Latin Envoy, Quits; Personality Clash With Superior Is Seen

WASHINGTON — Richard B. Stone has resigned as special ambassador to Central America and President Ronald Reagan will nominate Harry A. Motley, an onetime diplomat in Latin America, to replace him, the White House announced Friday.

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said: "Ambassador Stone has indicated he would like to return to the private sector but will be available for his advice and counsel and the president will draw on that."

Mr. Stone, 57, has served as an assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs and as ambassador to Argentina, Peru and Venezuela during his 29-year career as a diplomat.

More recently, he was executive director of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, a panel led by Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state.

Officials said Mr. Stone would be appointed to another post in the administration. But Mr. Speakes said: "At the moment, I don't see that but he will remain available for advice and counsel."

Differences With Motley

Earlier, Irvin Molotsky of The New York Times reported from Washington: Mr. Stone was said to have offered his resignation, effective March 1, not because of any policy differences between him and the administration but rather because of personality clashes with Langhorne A. Motley, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Mr. Motley often referred to Mr. Stone in caustic terms in private conversations with journalists, and the two men are known not to have got along.

Mr. Stone, who could not be reached by telephone for comment Thursday night, was sworn in as the special envoy on June 1.

Early in his tenure, Mr. Stone made several well-publicized trips to Central America, seeking to help initiate discussions between the Salvadoran government and anti-government forces, and discussions between the administration and the Sandinista leaders in Nicaragua.

With the Colombian president, Belisario Betancur, acting as an intermediary, Mr. Stone held several discussions with Salvadoran guerrilla leaders in Colombia but never made much progress in getting the two sides to talk.

Mr. Stone has also been the administration's main liaison with the four Latin American nations — Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Mexico — that have attempted to develop a regional peace plan.

Opponents of administration policies in Congress suggested that his mission was a means of diverting attention from increasing U.S. military involvement in the region.

Mr. Stone said his efforts reflected a serious administration interest in finding diplomatic solutions.



Richard B. Stone



Langhorne A. Motley

Strata Defect Caused Cave-In

U.S. Denies Soviet Claim That Nuclear Test Exceeded Limit

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — Unexpected geological conditions in the Nevada desert caused the ground to collapse over the site of a nuclear test on Wednesday, according to the manager of the Energy Department's nuclear weapons proving ground.

He also strongly denied on Thursday assertions by the Soviet Union that the test had violated a U.S.-Soviet agreement, still not final, to refrain from testing nuclear weapons with an explosive force equivalent to more than 150,000 tons of TNT, or 150 kilotons.

"There's no way in hell that device could have been anywhere near the threshold point," said Thomas R. Clark, operations manager of the test facility, which covers 1,350 square miles (3,500 square kilometers).

Twelve workers were hurt, one of them critically, when the ground gave way beneath them shortly after noon on Wednesday, about three hours after the bomb was detonated in a horizontal shaft 1,368 feet (about 415 meters) underground.

One worker, J.L. Smith, said in a hospital on Thursday: "I felt the earth shake and before I knew it I was standing on my head. We were walking on the ground, and all of a sudden it wasn't there."

The accident was at Rainier Mesa, 93 miles (150 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas. Officials said no radiation leaked out of the crater that the cave-in created.

Mr. Clark said a panel of specialists would be convened to open an investigation that would take about 45 days. But he said a preliminary evaluation indicated the collapse had apparently been caused by an unexpected weakness in a layer of hard volcanic ash in the geologic structures above the point where the weapon was detonated.

The Energy Department made public a statement, shortly after the test but before the accident, saying the weapon's force was "less than 20 kilotons." The explosive yield of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The question of whether it was actually far more powerful was raised late Wednesday by a University of Nevada seismologist who said the blast had shaken the earth with an energy equivalent to an earthquake measuring 4.5 on the Richter scale of energy release. The seismologist, Walter E. Raymond, speculated that such a seismic event was likely to have been generated by a nuclear weapon of close to 100 kilotons.

On Thursday morning Tass, the Soviet press agency, said the incident was new evidence that the United States was "violating the letter and the spirit" of treaties to which both countries agreed in the mid-1970s. The U.S. Senate has never approved the agreements, but the Reagan administration has pledged it will live up to them and

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AMERICAN TOPICS

'Diet Bill' Limits Year-End Desserts

Government agencies have a horror of money left in the till at the end of a fiscal year. Unused funds mean refunds to the Treasury and, perhaps, questions from a Congress worried about inflated budget requests. So the last day of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, often means a spending spree that brings agency balances down near zero.

Last year the Defense Department's year-end shopping bill was a whooper: \$4.2 billion worth of contracts were awarded on that one day, the largest single-day defense expenditure since the end of U.S. fighting in the Vietnam War.

Six of those 234 contracts went to the district of Representative Fortney H. Stark Jr., Democrat of California, a former banker. Despite this good fortune for his constituents, Mr. Stark is asking Congress to stop federal agencies from spending more than 20 percent of their budgets in the last two months of a fiscal year.

"My bill is like a well-balanced diet for these departments, allowing them their real and vegetables but cutting down on the French pastry at the end of a meal," he says.



Warren E. Burger

Dallas Doesn't Think Pink Stinks

Adlene Harrison, the chairman of a new transportation board in Dallas, got an earful of buse after she suggested that city buses painted pink and decked out with rabbit ears, whiskers and buck teeth were not dignified. Riders of the light Hop-A-Buses that have been plying short downtown routes since 1978 say their color and three-foot-high (meter-high) aluminum ears readily distinguish them from regular city buses and leave passengers and onlookers smiling.

One of the drivers, John Neff, maintains that "You've got to be really digging to find something bad to say about a bunny bus." Felicia Humphrey, a courier who takes about 10 Hop-A-Bus rides a day, is also a bunny. "We have all these old buildings," she said, "like to see that big pink thing and those big ears rolling down a street."

Mrs. Harrison said she found a bunny buses "stinking" but could yield to the popular will if the public wants them, we'll let them.

urger Chews Out litigious Lawyers

In a sharp public rebuke to nation's lawyers, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger of the Supreme Court has chewed out legal profession for what he d was "lex" internal discipline, the filing of "absurd" suits over trivial grievances, "unseemly" advertising in legal services are peddled as mustard, cosmetics, laziness and used cars.

The chief justice has criticized attorneys before, but his usual "State of the Judiciary" dress to an American Bar Association convention this month was particularly harsh in tone and language. He said that public's image of lawyers "near the bottom of the barrel" akin to that of journalists and far removed from the public image of doctors, examples of "absurd" litigation that clog the courts, Mr. Burger cited a father's suing a pool board to raise his son's dish grade, and a sports

Breakup of Bell Brings Decline in Phone Service

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Steve Latham, a distributor of Halloween costumes, moved his office in Manhattan recently, here is what happened: First, New York Telephone disconnected the telephone in the old office before the new one was installed, so the business was without a telephone.

Then New York Telephone turned the old telephone line back on again but left it on for 10 days after the new telephone was installed, so calls to the old number were not intercepted by a recorded message giving the new number.

Such problems in dealing with U.S. telephone companies are not new, but their degree and frequency have increased in recent months because of the breakup of the Bell System, according to consumers, corporate communications managers, government officials and even telephone company executives.

The result has been a noticeable decline in telephone service since AT&T splintered into eight divisions Jan. 1. In New York, the Public Service Commission says telephone service has worsened in the last year.

"Everybody recognizes that it's gone down," said Val Bala, president of the Communications Managers Association, a group of communications officials at large corporations.

The main problems nationally have been in getting new lines installed and broken ones repaired. Both jobs now take about twice as long as they did a year ago. While the delays affect both residential and business customers, they have been felt most by businesses.

"If you're putting in a major system with lots of terminals and lots of lines, God help you," said Charles F. Bell, vice president of telecommunications and reservations for the Hertz Corp., whose reservation center is in Oklahoma City.

For those who have not ordered new service or needed repairs, the breakup has meant little change in telephone service quality.

And so far the breakup has not resulted in any physical deterioration of the telephone system. Nationally, there appear to be no increasing delays in obtaining dial tones, no increase in calls that cannot be completed because of busy circuits and no increase in disconnected calls.

Officials of both the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and of New York Telephone concede there have been some problems but say they are transitory. "Service should be fully normalized in a few months," said D.J. Cullin, a vice president of AT&T.

Many problems result from the confusion caused by the breakup. Services formerly provided by a single company now require the coordination of two, three or even more. Customers report that some orders have been lost in the confusion and shuffling of people and paper through the Bell System.

"The communications between the regulated and unregulated AT&T groups are a little rough," said Jack W. Fetzner, manager of communications for the Lockheed Corp. in Los Angeles.

Mondale Widening Lead Over Rivals in U.S. Poll

By Barry Sussman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale continues to enjoy an enormous lead nationwide in the Democratic presidential race, drawing support from more than half of all registered Democrats, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

Mr. Mondale is the only one in the field of eight to show any substantial gains since the last Post-ABC News poll a month ago. The second- and third-place candidates, Senator John Glenn of Ohio and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson appear to have lost ground.

The survey, conducted last Monday through Wednesday, also shows Mr. Mondale trailing President Ronald Reagan by a five-point margin in a trial heat among registered voters. That result shows little change from January, when Mr. Reagan led by three points.

Mr. Reagan holds larger leads over other Democratic candidates.

Among registered Democrats and independents leaning Democratic who were surveyed, Mr. Mondale now is favored as the nominee by 55 percent nationwide. That figure holds even when other independents who are likely to vote in state Democratic primaries are counted in. In the January poll, Mr. Mondale had the support of 45 percent of the respondents.

Mr. Glenn has declined from 22 percent in January to 13 percent among registered Democrats and independents with Democratic leanings, and Mr. Jackson is down from 15 percent in January to 9 percent.

These figures are based on interviews with 452 Democrats and independents, a sample size that carries an error margin of about 5 percent in either direction.

The findings strongly suggest that Mr. Glenn, Mr. Jackson and the other Democrats not only have failed to gain on Mr. Mondale but may be falling even farther behind.

The poll shows former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota with 4 percent, Senators Gary Hart of Colorado and Alan Cranston of California with 3 percent each, and Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida at 1 percent each, with 11 percent of the Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents undecided.

The first real tests will take place



Walter F. Mondale

M.A.G. Osmany Dies; Sought to Lead Bangladesh

United Press International

LONDON — General M.A.G. Osmany, 66, a Bangladeshi military leader who twice was a candidate for president, died in hospital Thursday following cancer treatment.

The general, a supporter of parliamentary democracy, resigned from the cabinet of the late Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the parliament in 1974 when the sheikh introduced one-party rule with presidential veto.

Other Deaths:

Kyozo Mori, 76, former chairman of the editorial board of the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun, Wednesday in Yokosuka, Japan.

Harold Kootz, 75, an adviser to major U.S. industries whose book "Principles of Management" has sold more than two million copies, Saturday in Encino, California.

Avon Long, 73, who danced at the Cotton Club, sang in "Porgy and Bess" and acted in films and television, Wednesday in New York.

Geoffrey Miller, 62, European sports editor for The Associated Press, Friday, apparently of a heart attack in Sarajevo, where he was covering the Winter Olympics. He was a member of the International Olympic Committee's Press Commission, and had covered every Olympic Games for AP since Mexico City in 1968.

Nicholas Martimoff, 90, a publisher of Russian-language books who went to the United States in the early 1920s following his arrest for involvement in a plot to assassinate Lenin, Wednesday in New York.

3 Health Groups In U.S. Lambaste Pro-Smoking Ads

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The three largest U.S. volunteer health organizations have attacked a planned cigarette advertising campaign that suggests that the risks of smoking are questionable. The groups called the campaign a "smoke screen to hide the simple truth that cigarettes are this country's major health hazard."

In a news conference, leaders of the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association and the American Lung Association said, "The debate about the health hazards of smoking is over and has been over for a very long time." However, they said, they would ask the Federal Trade Commission to take action against the cigarette ads.

The campaign by R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. will appear in newspapers and news magazines. It calls for "open debate about smoking," particularly about the links between cigarettes and disease. The effort is viewed as an unprecedented offensive by an individual company; the Tobacco Institute, a trade group, generally coordinates campaigns on behalf of cigarette companies.

"This is one of the most misleading and irresponsible advertising campaigns any of us in this room can remember," said Edwin B. Fisher Jr., a psychologist, speaking for the lung association. "It's like opening a debate as to the lethality of bullets."

Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, president of the cancer society, called the effort an attempt "to make something that is not reasonable seem as if it were." Dr. Antonio M. Gotto Jr., president of the heart association, said the health hazards of smoking had "been questioned by vested interests but never repudiated by science."

In addition to the Classified ad columns on the Trib's last page, Classified space also runs in a number of regular advertising sections within the paper which appear on various days of the week: **Wednesdays - Business Opportunities; Thursdays - Executive Positions; Fridays - Real Estate, Holidays & Travel and Weekend Activities; Saturdays - Executive Positions, Schools and Universities, Art Galleries and Auction Sales.**

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ARTS / LEISURE

Islamic Culture: 3 Approaches

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — It is difficult to display the art of distant cultures of which neither the religion nor the literature nor the history are familiar to the viewer. The problem is one of aesthetic choice — the criteria for deciding on the objects — and of elementary clay-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

ity. The items must be described, however briefly. When not a single cultural reality and historical event can be safely assumed to be familiar to the viewer or the catalog reader, this can lead to considerable difficulties.

Basically, there are three ways of tackling the problem, as may be verified in the exhibitions at the British Museum and at the Victoria and Albert Museum. All three happen to deal with the Islamic world and focus largely on a period of contacts with Europe between 1453, when the Ottoman Turks overran the capital of Byzantium, Greece, Constantinople (which they called Istanbul), and the early 18th century, by which time European presence was making itself increasingly felt in the Islamic East through commerce, diplomacy and other means.

The historian's approach is to present ideas and to illustrate them with objects d'art. It appears to have inspired Michael Rogers, who put together "Islamic Art & Design 1500-1700," at the British Museum (which closes Sunday). Rogers touches on a large number of interesting questions ranging from Greek art patronage in Istanbul to the reasons why northern European influence predominates in Indian Islamic painting when the European presence was essentially Portuguese. Unfortunately, these questions have yet to be investigated, using European archives and Eastern sources often available only in manuscript form. The result is that many statements in the cata-

log are hypothetical and the exhibition visually confusing, alluring as it may be.

The visitor is perpetually requested to jump from one style to another vastly different style. In a section titled "Illumination and its Vocabulary," he is successively treated to beautiful illuminated pages from an Ottoman Koran, a manuscript copied in 1510-11 in the eastern Iranian province of Khorasan, some 3,000 miles farther east, and a third one cautiously labeled "Tabriz-Istanbul," meaning that the author considers either location as plausible. The underlying idea is presumably to illustrate the process of artistic development in Turkey and India. The meandering distribution of miniatures in this section is also an attempt at illustrating the growing influence of Western art. That is trying to say a great deal within a limited space.

In other parts of the exhibition, the spectator is confronted with "the wares of 16th-century Ottoman Turkey," "pottery in 16th and 17th-century Persia" and fine "metalwork." Suddenly, the focus has been shifted from scholarly demonstration to the purely descriptive. It takes a highly trained eye to be able to remember a specific piece out of this sea of objects d'art.

Inevitably, the tendency is to show pieces that will make points as often as pieces that are intrinsically beautiful — or of "high quality," as collectors say — which is what an art show is largely about. This is perhaps why the other Islamic exhibition, on through November, also put together by Rogers at the British Museum, is so much more gratifying. Seeing the temporary display of the collection of ceramics from Turkey and Iran recently acquired by the museum is an experience that, as far as Turkey is concerned, cannot be matched in any other museum in the world.

The pieces were bought in the second half of the century by a British diplomat, Frederick Du

Cane Godman, who appears to have been guided essentially by instinct.

He covered almost the whole range of styles from the beginning, at the turn of the 16th century, to the early 17th century. He laid hands on two pieces made in 1510 and 1529 that are now cornerstones for dating two early styles. Both carry Armenian inscriptions on the underside that have led to heated discussions about the extent of Armenian participation in the development of Iznik pottery.

From 1876, Godman also acquired a few of the most extraordinary revetment tiles produced in 13th- and 14th-century Iran for religious monuments, from which they were almost entirely stripped off at that time as a result of Western art "connoisseurship." He also went in for Hispano-Moresque pottery of the 14th and 15th centuries, acquiring some of the finest.

Seeing it all at once makes one realize how distorted the vision of an art can be when conveyed, as it usually is, by pieces that are second-rate or badly damaged. The temporary display arranged by Rogers is splendid — so much so that one feels sorry it should be temporary: It gets close to perfection.

A third approach to introducing the art of a distant culture can be pondered at the Victoria and Albert, which is displaying through March 4 its entire collection of bookbindings from the Islamic world. It consists of a small number of early Arab bookbindings, a large number of Iranian specimens and a few Turkish ones. The objects were bought without any definite purpose — particularly the Iranian specimen, purchased by Major Robert Murdoch Smith, director of the telegraph department in Tehran in the late 19th century. Some very beautiful items sit next to pieces one might barely notice at an indifferent auction of Islamic art. It could be characterized as the curiosity shop approach.



Iznik plate from the 16th century.

Three of the early Arab bindings with geometric designs, and a 15th-century Turkish bookbinding acquired at Sotheby's in 1982 by Duncan Haldane, the deputy keeper of the library, who organized the exhibition and wrote the illustrated catalog, stand out in the collection.

The information varies in accuracy. Some datings may be revised at a glance. A hiding with stamped gilt patterns labeled "18th century" has a 16th-century look. Another with a horseman in low relief is called "18th century," but circa 1800 would seem more appropriate. Several inscriptions have been misread. A marvelous specimen painted with flowers in 1803-4 was "executed by order of" not "finished by" Husayn Quli Khan. His title, not in the catalog although legible in the plate, identifies him as a famous governor general (beglarbegi), making it a piece of historic importance.

Some statements are surprising. The writer suggests that geometric patterns are typical of Arab bookbinding as opposed to Iran and

Turkey, but explicitly compares early Arab bindings with later Iranian bindings. Actually early Iranian specimens are just as geometric but the author, who cites only two 13th-century specimens, does not seem to be aware of their existence. Key pieces to any such discussion are preserved in Iran, including a 10th-century binding brought to light four years ago in a masterly treatise on "Traditional Bookbinding" by Iraj Afshar, a leading Tehran scholar. None of the recent Persian sources on the subject have been used, which will account for a good deal of imprecision.

It will take many years before the history of that art can be seriously undertaken. This will require the simultaneous use of the dated material preserved in Western and Eastern libraries, of the scattered information to be culled from historical sources in Arabic and even more in Persian. In the meantime, the Victoria and Albert exhibition and catalog give a fair idea of the compromise that can be worked out in such a field at present.

London Galleries Proliferate

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — With the proliferation of quality galleries, it is almost impossible to go to any district in London without discovering an exhibition worth a visit.

At the Paton Gallery in Covent Garden is a show of recent paintings by Rhonda Whitehead who, though born in Australia, studied at London art schools and colleges, and now lives and works in East Anglia. The ample skies and wide flat lands which form the chief theme of her paintings portray the spirit of the places rather than attempting to reproduce their physical configuration. The smaller works, a clever combination of pastel and watercolor, are particularly fine.

"Rhonda Whitehead," Paton Gallery, 2 Langley Court, Long Acre, WC2, to Feb. 25.

The great era of British book illustrations began about 1800 and prevailed well into the 20th century. At Chris Beetles in Maid Vale, a specialist watercolor gallery, an exhibition of more than 300 works shows the felicitous imaginativeness of English illustrators, starting with fantasists such as Dicky Doyle (1824-1883) and his brother Charles A. Doyle (1832-1893), continuing with such major artists as John Leech (1817-1864), Walter Crane (1845-1915), Randolph Caldecott (1846-1901), and including representative selections from Punch illustrators, political cartoonists, and members of the London Sketch Club.

"The Illustrators," Chris Beetles Ltd., 104 Randolph Avenue, W9, to Feb. 26. Open daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Late in 1922 some well-meaning friends arranged for the avant-garde painter David Bomberg, whose work was having considerable critical but little financial success, to travel to Palestine, then a British-mandated territory, where he could apply his traditional skills to painting landscapes and townscapes for local patrons and for outsiders interested in the Holy Land. He remained there for almost four years, making two journeys to the ruined city of Petra, where he made some of his best paintings. The Ben Uri Gallery in Soho has a loan show of more than 40 drawings, watercolors and paintings, brought together in London for the first time since the initial 1927 exhibition.

"David Bomberg in the Holy Land 1923-1927," Ben Uri Gallery, 27 Dean Street, W1, to Feb. 29.

English society life in the first part of the 18th century is represented at Spink in St. James's in an exhibition of the monochrome watercolor miniatures of Richard Corbould. In 1793 a London publisher had the idea of issuing reprints in book form of the coffee house and London club periodicals of half a century before. To illustrate the reissues he commissioned Corbould to paint miniatures, which were then engraved by printmakers. This show consists mainly of originals, but includes engravings and some of the books for comparison.

"Richard Corbould: Illustrator," Spink, 5-7 King Street, St. James's, SW1, to March 2 (Mondays-Fridays 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.).

The dictionary defines a capriccio as "a work with an improvisatory style and a free form." In the 17th and 18th centuries Dutch, French and Italian artists specialized in creating architectural capriccios, paintings of imaginary townscapes based on the architectural features of cities with which they were already familiar. The National Gallery in Trafalgar Square is now displaying 15 works of this genre, including seven by Francesco Guardi (1712-1793), under the title "The Capriccio View," which after the London debut will be sent by the Arts Council to other English cities.

Startlingly surreal among these creations is "Fantastic Ruins with St. Augustine and the Child" by François de Nomé (c. 1593-c. 1644) who worked chiefly in Naples, where he was better known as Monsù Desiderio. Here he portrays St. Augustine pointing out to a small child the futility of attempting to empty the whole sea into a small hole. The child gives the saint a dusty answer: "Equally futile is

your attempt to try to explain the Holy Trinity." The tallest of the crumbling buildings in this extraordinary canvas is clearly based on the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, while some of the others have their origins in Rome's native Gothic North.

"The Capriccio View: Townscapes," National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, WC2, to March 18. Subsequently at the Royal Museum, Canterbury, April 21-May 28; Wolverhampton Art Gallery, June 2-July 7; Usher Art Gallery, Lincoln, July 14-Aug. 19; Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, Sept. 1-29.

At the suggestion of Kenneth Clark, then director of the National Gallery, the government in 1939 set up a unit of war artists, some of whom were given honorary commissions, others of whom were among already serving members of the armed forces. Under the title "War at Sea," a selection of drawings by war artists "depicting maritime aspects of the Second World War" (1939-1945) is now at the National Maritime Museum on the Thames embankment of Greenwich Park. More than 30 artists are represented, of whom at least two, Thomas Hennell and Eric Ravilious, died on active service.



War at Sea: Drawings by War Artists 1939-1945. National Maritime Museum, London.

"War at Sea: Drawings by War Artists 1939-1945," National Maritime Museum, Romney Road, Greenwich, SE10, to June 10. Open Tuesdays to Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays 2 to 5.

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The Romantic Views of Friedrich

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Having run the course of the darkened maze that leads into the Caspar David Friedrich exhibition at the Centre Culturel du Marais, the visitor should not expect to discover a large collection of the Romantic painter's landscapes. There are a few of these, but the show is essentially devoted to the artist's drawings and watercolors. This is nothing to complain about.

Friedrich (1774-1840) was the creator of an original form of landscape painting which was the most original characteristic of German art of that period, and this is what shines through Friedrich's work to this day. Caspar David Friedrich, Centre Culturel du Marais, 28 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris 3, to May 1.

Dado is a Yugoslav painter who has been living in the country outside Paris for years, always painting the bustling throng of delicate little monsters which, in his sight or in his heart, most adequately express the realities of modern life. There is a Boschian flavor to these peculiar creatures, but while they are surrounded by a much more intense sense of fatal decay they are also rendered in the sweetest pastels of blue and pink. One need not share Dado's grim and anguished pessimism to understand what all this refers to. His little monsters are not the implacably cruel demons of Bosch's swarming canvases, but the uncomprehending victims of some abominable process — a process of decay which, one suspects, is a spiritual, not physical, reality.

Dado, Galerie Beaubourg, 23 Rue du Renard, Paris 4, to Feb. 29.

Pierre Buraglio, who last year received the French Art Critics' Association's prize, is quite at the opposite end of the scale, an artist who practices an ascetic form of intellectual exercise with a quasi-minimalist approach to pigment and canvas. His current show displays two categories of works: assemblages of bits of cut-out canvas assembled on a frame, and some what more poetic pictures in which several painted strips of canvas are affixed to a plate of transparent plastic which, in turn, is attached to a crude wooden rectangle from which layers of paint have been carefully scraped. Description is naturally fastidious in such cases, but the second type of work rises somewhat above the puritan austerity of the former.

Pierre Buraglio, Galerie Jean Fournier, 44 rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to Feb. 25.

The exhibition is not a large one although there are some fairly

monumental pieces, but a Paris show of works (collages and sculptures) by Louise Nevelson surely deserves attention. There is nothing startlingly unexpected in this selection, which shows Nevelson working along lines that have become familiar by now, but a visitor can still take pleasure in seeing how the odd cast-off bits of wood gleaned from the streets receive an impressive dignity once they have passed through the artist's hands. Nevelson it is the process itself which appears important, as though it were an unintended parallel dealing with human dignity.

Louise Nevelson, Galerie des Femmes, 74 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to March 3.

Met Plans to Stage 'Porgy and Bess'

Next February

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Metropolitan Opera will perform George Gershwin's folk opera "Porgy and Bess" for the first time next season, the company announced.

Simon Estes and Grace Bumbry will sing the title roles and James Levine will conduct. Sets and costumes will be by Robert O'Hearn and Nathaniel Merrill will direct. The premiere will be Feb. 6, 1985.

Opening night will be Monday, Sept. 24, with "Lohengrin." Plácido Domingo will sing his first German role at the Met, as Lohengrin. Anna Tomowa-Sintow will sing Elsa and Eva Marton will sing Ortrud. Levine will conduct.

The other Met premiere of the season will be "La Clemenza di Tito," Mozart's last opera in which, for the first time, he used a chorus as background for solo voices. Tatiana Troyanos, Renata Scotti, Kenneth Riegel and Gail Robinson have principal roles in the Oct. 18 premiere.

Both "Lulu" and "Wozzeck" will be performed, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of composer Alban Berg. There will be new productions of Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" and Puccini's "Tosca."

The season is scheduled to run for 30 weeks.

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Whistler Loan

United Press International

CHICAGO — A collection of lithographs by the American artist James Abbott McNeill Whistler has been loaned to the Art Institute of Chicago for the next decade. The Mansfield-Whitmore-Crowe Collection of more than 250 graphics includes all of Whistler's color prints. The collection was acquired by descendants of the Chicago construction magnate Arie Crown, who gave a substantial portion to the museum, which hopes it will be given the remainder later.

Billy Bragg: A Discount Rock Star

Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Billy Bragg has arrived. He is playing the Main Refectory at Westfield College in north London, backed up by a three-piece outfit called Attilla the Stockbroker.

While Attilla lays waste to the reformatory, Bragg is down below, giving interviews in the men's lavatory. Seated beneath a sign that reads "Now Wash Your Hands," Bragg observes that his recent elevation to the fringes of stardom has brought him ever-larger dressing rooms. This one has six stalls.

In the early days, on a one-stall date in Manchester, Bragg and his beer-swilling entourage returned to the dressing room after a sweaty set to find a stray lass locked in the lone booth. "Am I in the wrong place?" she asked meekly.

Bragg, a 26-year-old with reddish hair cropped in the style called "short back and sides," might well ask the same question. He grew up in the Barking area of east London, which he says was pleasant long ago but "got right stumped during the blitz."

He used to work as a bank messenger and as a record-store clerk, and he spent 90 days in the army, before exercising his option to bail out. For the last year, Bragg has been riding trains around Britain and performing as a one-man band. There are no roads: He can carry his electric guitar, his amplifier and his plastic duffel bag all by himself. Bragg is a discount rock star, priced for the unemployed.

Last year he recorded a seven-song album titled "Life's a Riot With Spy vs. Spy." By December, he had been discovered by all the right rock critics, and last month he even merited a mention in the con-

servative Sunday Telegraph. Now Bragg is preparing for a Continental tour and talking about a trip to the United States.

Is this England's newest hit-maker? Bragg's raw sound has little in common with the slick productions of such recent British exports as Culture Club or Duran Duran. On the other hand, he is no dullard when it comes to marketing.

Bragg figures he stands out from the mob of new rock artists because he is a one-man show. And, "sticking to me guns," he insisted that his record, distributed by Goli disc, be priced at £2.99 (about \$4.25), within reach of his jobless friends.

Because he is solo, Bragg gets compared with Bob Dylan. Because he writes sardonic songs like

"The Milkman of Human Kindness," he is called the new Elvis Costello. Actually, Bragg says he grew up listening to a lot of Motown records, but "the chances of me growing up to be Smokey Robinson are very slim."

Bragg is adept at wry patter between songs. He also writes clever lyrics, though he does not claim they are particularly deep. He thinks it silly to expect someone who left school at age 16 to "have all the answers to the world's problems. Someone who hasn't even got a television set!"

Billy Bragg: London, Captain's Cabin, Feb. 19 and 20; Paris, Théâtre du Forum des Halles, Feb. 29 and March 1; Belfast, Queen's University, March 3.



Billy Bragg: "Sticking to me guns."

SPORTS

Magoni Wins Women's Slalom As Fog and Ice Hurt Favorites

United Press International
SARAJEVO — Paoletta Magoni of Italy weaved her way through swirling fog Friday and ousted the favorites to win the women's slalom at the Winter Olympics.

Only No. 3 on the Italian women's slalom team, Magoni won a race in which the fog and an icy track combined to wipe out more than half the entrants.

The 19-year-old stunned herself and her rivals with a superb second run that lifted her from a tie for fourth place to the gold medal.

It was Italy's first Olympic Alpine triumph since Piero Gros took the men's giant slalom in 1976, and the first time an Italian woman had won a skiing gold medal.

Magoni, the first to ski in the second heat, weaved powerfully through the 59 gates to the line in 47.62 seconds.

She then went with joy and incredulity as she saw that none of the following skiers could get anywhere near her performance.

Magoni's total time of one minute, 36.47 seconds, was almost one second ahead of Perrine Pelen of France, who took the silver medal in 1:37.35. Pelen finished third in the giant slalom Monday.

Ursula Konzett of Liechtenstein won the bronze Friday in 1:37.50. As had Debbie Armstrong, the

American who took the gold medal in the giant slalom. Magoni had never won a major race, and her triumph left her almost speechless.

"Of course I never expected to win," said Magoni, who joined the World Cup circuit in 1981 and had never finished higher than sixth in a slalom. "But I've won, I've won."

The winner, being hustled away from the pandemonium in the finish area, then clasped her hands together in prayer, looked up and said "gold medal" in disbelief.

Of the 43 starters, 17 went out in the first run. Two other skiers were disqualified for missing gates. Four went off in the second run, leaving just 22 finishers. Because of the fog, the skiers were able to see only four or five gates ahead of them.

Among the casualties was Christelle Guignard of France — like Magoni, an outsider — who led after the first heat but dropped out on the second.

Tamara McKinney of the United States, who narrowly missed a medal in the giant slalom by finishing fourth, set the fastest intermediate time on the first run Friday before catching a gate with her right ski and being forced out.

Another American, Christine Cooper, the silver medalist in the giant slalom, also missed a gate and went out, while Dorota Tkalka of

Poland lost control on the lower section and slid off into the crowd. Of the finishers, Roswitha Steiner of Austria was fourth in 1:37.84, and Erika Hess of Switzerland, a world champion, was fifth in 1:37.91. Hess's charging second leg was insufficient to make up for a poor first run.

Pelen, 23, who has been a mainstay of the French team for almost a decade, said, "I'm not disappointed with the silver medal, although it would have been better to win — Magoni must have gone like a madwoman."

For the Americans, particularly McKinney, it was a disappointing end to the women's Alpine events. "I'm very disappointed that I didn't get a medal at the Olympics," said McKinney, the defending World Cup overall champion. "Sometimes everything fits together and it's easy. That's the way it was last year with me. But this year, I'm a bit frustrated."

"It was a matter of less than half an inch," she said. "I hooked the gate with my ski tip. But if you want to win, you have to ski aggressively, and such a little difference can throw you out."

The Alpine program will end Sunday with the men's slalom on Mount Bjelasica.



Paoletta Magoni cruising through dense fog Friday in the Olympic women's slalom.

Czechoslovakia, Russia Shut Out Foes, Set Up Match for Hockey Title

The Associated Press
SARAJEVO — Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union shut out their hockey opponents in the Olympic medal round Friday and set up a championship match Sunday.

The Czechoslovaks, breaking a scoreless tie in the final period, defeated Sweden, 2-0. The Russians, behind the goaltending of Vladislav Tretiak, beat Canada, 4-0.

If they tie on Sunday, the Russians will win the gold medal on a better goal differential, and the Czechoslovaks will win the silver.

Canada and Sweden will meet Sunday for the bronze medal. A tie would give it to the Canadians.

In other matches Friday, West Germany scored five goals in the final 15 minutes to defeat Finland, 7-4, to finish fifth in the tournament, and the United States beat Poland, 7-4, to finish seventh.

For the Americans, the defending gold medalists, it is the worst performance ever in Olympic hockey. They finished 2-2-2.

Czechoslovakia 2, Sweden 0
Czechoslovakia's Jiri Hrdina broke a scoreless duel against Sweden with a goal five minutes into the third period. Hrdina capped a three-on-two break with a short wrist shot over the glove of the Swedish goalie, Rolf Riddervall, who sparked in a losing cause.

Jaroslav Benak clinched the triumph, Czechoslovakia's sixth in many games here, with a 130-foot shot into an empty net with Riddervall pulled for an extra attacker and only 1:09 remaining.

It was the Czechoslovaks' third shutout of the tournament and the second in a row for their goaltender, Jaroslav Sindler.

"It is very difficult to score against them," said Anders Palmstrom, the Swedish coach. "They have a very good defense."

Palmstrom said Sweden had tried to concentrate its defense in the middle of the ice and break up the play at the blue line.

The strategy worked for 45 minutes before Hrdina beat Riddervall. "Sweden is always a strong opponent for us, and both teams played a very disciplined game tonight," said Stanislav Nevedsky, Czechoslovakia's associate coach.

"Our defense is playing very well, and so is our goaltender."

Sindler blanked Canada, 4-0, in his team's last outing. Previously, Jiri Krulik shut out Austria, 13-0.

Through the first two periods, the Czechoslovaks were outstanding. Sindler, who has surrendered only seven goals in these Games, made his best stop in the first period when he got a skate on Mats Waltin's blistering slap shot.

Riddervall's best work came when he stopped Vincent Lukacek on a breakaway after a careless Swedish clearing pass.

Soviet Union 4, Canada 0
The Russians, winners of four consecutive Olympic hockey tournaments until the U.S. victory in 1980, got their stiffest test at Sarajevo so far from Canada.

Despite sacrificing offense by dropping an extra man back on defense, Canada nearly took an early lead. Bruce Driver, coming out of the penalty box, picked up a loose puck in center ice and raced in alone. But Tretiak backed Driver's shot away with his left pad at 10:16 of the second period.

The Russians scored their first goal at 11:31 of the second period. Igor Stelnov's shot from the left circle was stopped in front of the net. Mario Gosselin, the Canadian goalie, tried to sweep the puck away with his pad but missed. Vladimir Kovin then lifted the puck over Gosselin into the left corner of the net.

At 14:19 of the second period, Alexander Kozhevnikov made the score 2-0. Nikolai Drozdetski carried the puck around the defense, then dropped it in the slot for Kozhevnikov's point-blank shot.

Canada was sharp on defense for most of the third period until Stelnov stole the puck from Driver at center ice and fed Alexander Skvortsov, who scored on a backhand shot with the Russians short-handed at 14:41.

The last Soviet goal came on a careless play by Warren Anderson of Canada. He let the puck slip off his stick and into his own net.

Drozdetski, the nearest Soviet player, got credit for the goal.

Call for Open Competition
A leading U.S. amateur hockey official said Friday that the United States and at least four other nations feel professional athletes should be eligible for the Olympics. The Associated Press reported from Sarajevo.

"We feel that everybody should play the same rules," said Walter Bush Jr., vice president of the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States and chairman of the U.S. Olympic Ice Hockey Committee.

"You can't send boys of 20 years old out to play against seasoned, hardened players who, by our standards, would be professionals and, of course, this would be the Eastern bloc," he said at a news conference.

Bush said officials from Austria, Italy and Czechoslovakia had indicated their support for the idea of allowing all athletes, regardless of their professional status, to take part in the Olympics. He said that he had not talked with the Canadians but that their position in favor of open competition is known.

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Tretiak Stands Apart From the Action

By Jane Leavy
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO — He stands in front of the goal, a solitary figure in red, swinging his stick back and forth, from post to post. It is a reflexive gesture and a revealing one. Vladislav Tretiak, of the Soviet Union, is defining his turf.

It has been his for so long. This year at Sarajevo he became the first Soviet hockey player to appear in four Winter Olympics. This year he is a man with a mission. He and the rest of the Soviet team have come to avenge what the Soviet media guide refers to as "the unexpected mishap" in Lake Placid.

It was an especially personal defeat for Tretiak. He was pulled by Coach Victor Tikhonov after Mark Johnson tied the game on a rebound goal with one second to go in the first period. Vladimir Myshkin, his replacement, faced only eight shots, allowing the tying and winning goals.

Recently, Tikhonov was asked if he had made a mistake. "I have my doubts, but I was younger then, too," he said.

Both on and off the ice, Tretiak stands apart from the action swirling about him.

There are reports that Tretiak will retire after the Olympics. There are also reports that he will join the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League. The Canadiens have coveted him since the classic series of games between Montreal and the Soviet team began in the 1970s. In the last such game, on New Year's Eve 1982, Tretiak shut out the Canadiens at the

Forum, 5-0, and received a five-minute standing ovation. A photographer snapped a picture of Tretiak posing with Ken Dryden's No. 29 jersey and it appeared on the front page of a Montreal paper.

Last June, the Canadiens drafted him on a hope and a prayer. Last week, Jacques Olivier, the Canadian minister of sports, said the Canadiens had brought a contract proposal to Sarajevo to give to Tretiak.

Serge Savard, the Canadiens' general manager, is in Sarajevo and would like to have Tretiak in goal. But the Soviet Union does not yet have an heir apparent to replace their national hero. "There is only one Tretiak," Tikhonov said. "There will be goalies better than Tretiak and worse than Tretiak, but there is only one Tretiak."

Tretiak, a captain in the army, has all the perks and privileges of his superiors. He was the recipient of the Order of Lenin medalion, the highest civilian award given in the Soviet Union.

In an interview last week with Mike Farber of the Montreal Gazette, Tretiak said: "I am going to play as long as I can at this level with my Soviet team, as long as the director of the federation considers me at this level."

"If I will play in Canada, only God knows. I have not thought about all the implications. There is a concern with my wife. I have not discussed it with her."

Early this week, Tikhonov was answering questions for Tretiak. "Tretiak is popular in

America," a Western reporter said. "Do you think we will be seeing him more often?"

Tikhonov smiled broadly. "He's very popular everywhere," he said through a translator. "Not only in North America but in Moscow, as well."

What about reports he will retire?

"It's up to Vlad to decide," Tikhonov said. "As for the future, we will talk after the Olympics."

Tretiak does not appear to be on the verge of capitalizing to age. He is only 31. Last year, at the world championships, he allowed just four goals in seven games as the Soviet Union won its 19th title.

How long can he go on? "I think Tretiak is an outstanding person, and something that doesn't happen very often, especially in hockey, is that you can stay so good for so many years," said Tikhonov. "It's just Tretiak. It's him. Everything depends on Tretiak himself. If he wants to, he will be as good as he is now for many years to come."

Tikhonov was asked why there is only one Tretiak.

"First of all, his love for hockey is so great," Tikhonov said. "There was no influence of his glory and fame. Never with him. It never made him worse. Very often it happens [that] people with glory forget a lot within a couple of years. They change their attitude to a lot of things. Very often it happens they finish their sports career before they can actually finish as players."

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Vladislav Tretiak
"... his love for hockey is so great."

East Germans Are Poised to Sweep Top Two Medals in 4-Man Bobsled

United Press International

SARAJEVO — East Germany, seeking both the gold and silver medals, put its two sleds at the top of the field Friday at the halfway stage of the Olympic four-man bobsled event.

After two of the four scheduled runs, Wolfgang Hoppe's No. 1 sled was in first place, ahead of Bernhard Lehmann in the East German No. 2 sled.

Hoppe and Dietmar Schanhamer, who won the two-man bobsled earlier, were joined by Roland Weizing and Andreas Kirchner in posting a track record time of 49.65 seconds — more than a second better than Hoppe's time here last year

— on their way to an aggregate of one minute, 39.83 seconds.

Lehmann and his crew finished the day with a two-run time of 1:40.02, while the Swiss No. 1 sled driven by Silvio Giobellina was third at 1:40.40.

The competition will conclude Saturday with the third and fourth runs down the 4,194-foot (1,280-meter) course.

If the Hoppe and Lehmann sleds do finish first and second, it would make East Germany the first country to win both the gold and the silver in both bobsled events.

"I hope the East German sleds can finish first and second," said Hoppe. "We want the gold and silver medals for our country."

East German sleds won the gold medals at the last two Olympics.

Giobellina, whose sled won the European four-man championships last month, finished the day exasperated at the East German domination.

"It gets frustrating not to be able to beat either one of their sleds," Giobellina said. "I just hope maybe something very good happens to us tomorrow."

The No. 1 U.S. team, using a bobsled that belonged to the Swiss try to win both the gold and the silver in both bobsled events.

"I hope the

SPORTS

Soviet Union Extends Biathlon Relay Streak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SARAJEVO — Sergei Boulguin overtook East Germany's Frank Ulrich in the final leg, then held off fast-closing Norway and West Germany on Friday to give the Soviet Union its fifth consecutive Olympic victory in the 4x7.5-kilometer biathlon relay.

The Soviet victory was the country's first biathlon medal at these Winter Games and continued a streak that began when the relay was added for the 1968 Winter Olympics at Grenoble, France.

The Soviet Union won in a time of one hour, 38 minutes and 51.7 seconds, followed by Norway in 1:39:03.9 and West Germany, 1.2 seconds behind the Norwegians.

East Germany, which had surged past the Soviet Union to lead going into the final leg, faded badly and was more than a minute behind the winners. Italy finished fifth.

Norway's 10-kilometer gold medalist, Erik Kvalfjord, skied the day's fastest lap, 27:26, to move Norway into the lead at the midway point.

West Germany, fifth after two laps, jumped into medal contention on the third lap when Peter Angerer, who finished the Games with a gold, silver and bronze, skied the second-fastest individual leg, 23:39.3.

The final lap began with East Germany on top by 18.4 seconds over the Soviet Union, with West Germany 28.1 seconds back in third. Norway was in fourth place, 43.7 seconds out of the lead.

But Ulrich, winner of a gold and two silvers during the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, skied a poor final lap in 25:38.1.

Boulguin caught up with Ulrich on the last lap as they pulled into the 50-meter rifle range together for the prone shoot. The 26-year-old Soviet soldier hit all five targets and scrambled back onto the course just ahead of Ulrich.

Norway was a close third with West Germany fourth after the prone firing.

When they came back into the range for the offhand, or standing shoot, Kjell Søbak had pulled the Norwegians into second place and Fritz Fischer of West Germany had passed the East German, but they were all within 10 seconds of each other.

All four had no misses in the standing shoot, and that turned it into a close race over the last couple of kilometers.

"I pulled away from him [Søbak] on the uphill," Boulguin said through an interpreter. "He was behind me as we left the range and I beat him on the hills."

As they cleared the woods heading back to the finish line, the Soviet athlete pulled farther away from the tiring Norwegian, who looked over his shoulder as Fischer closed in on him. He finished two strides ahead for the silver.

"If only the race were a few meters longer," said a smiling Fischer. "I almost caught him at the end."

At the finish line, the three medalists dropped to their knees and then sprawled, face down on the snow, their eight-pound rifles still slung on their backs.

Boulguin was the first up on his feet, and then Fischer. Søbak was assisted off to the side and slowly regained some strength. (UPI/AP)



Sergei Boulguin crossing the finish line with a Soviet victory.

Wales and France Seek to Keep It Clean

By Bob Donahue

International Herald Tribune

CARDIFF, Wales — There are reasons to hope that an 80-year-old vendetta will give way to confident rugby when Wales and France play here Saturday.

If so, and if Friday's forecast for mostly dry weather holds up, the talent on both sides ought to produce a showcase match — "a great occasion," in the words of Clive Norling.

Norling, a Welsh international referee, has himself been instrumental in improving the climate. He has stood out in a campaign against foul play in Welsh club matches, and he expelled a French forward when Ireland played in Paris on the first of the five Five Nations Saturdays this year.

The French, much mortified, will be no probation here before an Australian referee, Dick Byres. But so will the Welsh.

"Two of our forwards were fortunate to be allowed to finish the match" when Wales opened against Scotland last year, says Bryn Thomas, the dean of British rugby writers. The Welsh squad has strict instructions to behave. Thomas expects a disciplined match — "unless the French start proceedings, in which case retaliation will be swift and referee Byres will have trouble keeping control."

Bad blood between Europe's two leading rugby communities dates from 1976, when intimidation by an unusually high French pack broke unwritten laws in the dark of the scrums and mauls. A series of snafus was launched, with retribution each time adding fresh grievances. A sordid 1980 installment in Cardiff left a particularly bad taste.

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

Concern for rugby's public image on both sides of the Channel may now have contributed to a burying of hatchets. This season's issue of the authoritative *Rugby Yearbook* is uncharacteristically blunt: "There is no doubt that France-Wales matches are causing much ill feeling amongst the players, the play in most of the games in recent seasons having been in vigorous. It is time that an end was called to these hostilities."

Still, tension is high in Cardiff because the stakes are high. France, with outstanding backs, aims for the Five Nations grand slam. "And the Welsh always regard the French match as the test of their season," Thomas says. This year the test is special because the selection of the young Welsh team is controversial. The five selectors who pick the players have brought in 35 new men in the 1980s so far, and results have been disappointing. This year, for example, Gareth Davies, a veteran fly-half, has been ignored despite being "the choice of the people," as Thomas puts it. Wales opened this year with a loss at home to Scotland, and then struggled in Dublin to beat a mediocre Irish team.

An added element of pressure is the Welsh abhorrence of losing at the National Stadium — formerly and still better known as Arms Park — on the River Taff in the center of Cardiff. From 1969 to early 1982 Wales was undefeated at home in Five Nations play. Scotland finally won here in March 1982. England drew and Ireland lost in 1983. After another Scottish victory in Cardiff, defeat by France would mean a disgraceful shutout at home in 1984.

One selection that isn't controversial for the moment involves Mike Watkins, the hooker named captain against Ireland in his first senior international match. The 32-year-old truck driver arrived late on the scene because of a wild streak that got him into off-the-field trouble several times. He has settled down and is a popular character among Welsh players.

France hasn't won here since a wet March Saturday in 1968, although it managed a draw on Feb. 16, 1974. None of France's present players have ever won in Cardiff.

His problem area Saturday is likely to be the lineouts, where

Wales has best Five Nations jumper in David Norster, a lock. A late change in the French team, bringing in the 6-foot-5 flanker Dominique Erban (broken thumb), may be helpful.

Thomas expects the game to be decided by goal kicking and by the contest between the French scrum-half Jérôme Gallion and the relatively ponderous Welsh loose forwards. "France must start as favorites," he also says. "In fact, Welshmen feel the French should win the championship every year."

But surprises could come from the new Welsh backs. "Those youngsters are better than they have been given credit for so far," the French coach, Jacques Fouroux, warned his team Thursday.

Backs are likely to be active in Saturday's other match, England vs. Ireland at Twickenham. After two defeats, Ireland has switched the emphasis from defense to attack — which should mean opportunities for a rejuvenated English back unit.

Tony Ward, a brilliant fly-half kept out of Ireland's team by the goal-kicking Ollie Campbell, returns now that Campbell is out with a viral infection.

Both teams are looking for a first victory. The English captain, Peter Wheeler, whose pack played below form against Scotland two weeks ago, says he is confident this time.

NHL Standings

WALSLEY CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	33	18	74	228	221
NY Islanders	35	22	72	255	238
Washington	34	21	72	228	177
Philadelphia	20	18	69	249	236
New Jersey	28	18	69	249	236
Pittsburgh	12	41	29	181	270

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	27	14	60	240	193
Boston	34	19	72	255	191
Quebec	30	22	64	243	265
Montreal	28	27	61	210	242
Hartford	19	31	41	218	242

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Minnesota	20	22	55	229	225
St. Louis	23	20	66	211	225
Chicago	23	27	51	255	281
Toronto	21	22	64	224	281
Detroit	10	32	42	215	254

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	14	14	55	207	247
Calgary	25	21	51	223	228
Winnipeg	28	24	50	244	249
Vancouver	22	24	50	233	249
Los Angeles	17	30	42	218	272

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New York	15	17	47	180	217
San Jose	14	18	46	180	217
San Francisco	14	18	46	180	217
Los Angeles	14	18	46	180	217
San Jose	14	18	46	180	217

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
San Jose	14	18	46	180	217
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Failure in Lebanon

Lebanon was never a strategic prize, and so its shift from a Western to a Syrian political orientation, if it is consummated, changes little in the regional balance of power. The United States retains its presence and position in Israel and in the moderate Arab states. It is still the only power that can either manage a further easing of the Arab-Israeli dispute or offer the desired patronage to the vulnerable oil sheikdoms in the Gulf.

The fact remains that the United States has failed miserably in two purposes in Lebanon. It failed in the goal it professed — to reconstitute a peaceful, sovereign Lebanon — and it failed in the goal it attributed to it — to strengthen a client Lebanon serving the various ends of American and Israeli policy. In the process, U.S. policy has looked confused, ham-handed and inept. This is bound to have its effect on American prestige in the region, out to speak of election-year foreign policy debate.

That Lebanon was rocky terrain, a familiar graveyard of hope, a place poorly understood by Americans, is widely accepted now, cited by some as reason why the United States should not have intervened and by others as an explanation for American frustration.

It is only fair to recall, however, that it was a generous impulse, intended to make up for the failure to protect Palestinian refugee families left behind after the Palestine Liberation Organization's evacuation, that led to the Marines' re-entry, to the deployment of the 6th Fleet and to the misfortune that followed. There was, too, a genuine feeling of compas-

sion for the Lebanese and a companion feeling that U.S. values and interests dictated an effort to roll back the Israeli invasion, for which Americans were in some measure accountable.

Within the administration, President Reagan let run to the end an argument between State Department "hawks" who saw an opening to apply military power for both small (in Lebanon) and large (in respect to Syria and the Soviet Union) political purposes, and Pentagon "doves" who saw no such opening, only uncertainty and trouble. With great luck and diplomatic skill, the hawks might have carried it off, though the margin was always narrow. But neither the requisite luck nor skill was forthcoming. The decision over to put the remaining Marines on board the ships in a matter of days signals the end of direct American influence over the outcome.

If anyone, in or out of the administration, ever thought that the mere spectacle of Mr. Reagan's rearming of America or his readiness to send in the Marines would do the trick, he no longer can. Some, noting the constraints imposed by congressional and public nervousness, say that the power applied was too slight to accomplish the objectives being pursued. Our own conclusion is that the Reagan administration could only have succeeded by demanding, as a condition of support, that the Gemayel government urgently treat the non-Christian communities' grievances. To be effective, the lesser power had to be linked to a more forceful policy. But it was not.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Don't Mix Oil and Steel

Two days before one U.S. agency de-authorized a steel merger, another federal agency approved a merger between two much larger oil companies. Is the American government being inconsistent?

Not at all. It is the same rules, applied to two very different industries. The American steel market is protected from imports. While the market for oil used to be protected, the import controls were linked to price controls, and the domestic oil industry fought to get rid of both. It is now an open market for oil, and likely to remain that way for a long time.

It is also true that the controlling decisions on world oil production and prices are being made by governments, not by oil companies. The companies are far richer than they were a dozen years ago. But they are also far less powerful because most of their foreign production has been nationalized. They no longer control the price of crude oil.

The question put to the Federal Trade Commission was whether, under those circumstances, it is all right for the third-largest U.S. oil company, Texaco Inc., to take over the 14th-largest, Getty Oil Co. The commission

decided, by four votes to one, that it is all right. The dissent, Michael Pertschuk, makes a point that deserves careful consideration. It is correct to say that the world oil trade is competitive, but there are many enclaves and special cases within it where the degree of competition is much less clear. Texaco wants Getty for its oil reserves. Getty has been supplying oil to some of the West Coast independent refiners, and a merger might leave those refiners unable to obtain the types of heavy oil for which they were built.

It is not necessary to get sentimental about the West Coast refiners, many of which were built solely to exploit highly lucrative concessions lobbied into the import quota laws. The West Coast independents' contributions to effective competition have never been visible to the naked eye. But, all the same, a merger ought not to be allowed to push them out of business. The Federal Trade Commission's majority thinks that it has written into its decision conditions sufficient to avoid that. Mr. Pertschuk remains skeptical, and the FTC has an obligation to monitor the outcome.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Ill Wind in the Gulf War

It is quite possible that the battle on the central front got to within a few miles of Baghdad, President Hussein might fall, creating a Lebanon-like state of chaos. Turkey might feel tempted to jump in from the north to take over the oil fields there. Saudi Arabia and the Gulf emirates fear this possibility, seeing Iran as a catalyst to the revolutionary fervor of their own Shiite minorities.

It is an ill wind blowing across the Gulf. Let us all hope it dies down.

—The Jakarta Post.

The Situation in Beirut

Walid Jumblat's rejection of the Saudi Arabian peace plan for Lebanon as "Too little, too late" is categorical, as is that of the other principal opposition leader, Nabih Berri. Syria is taking refuge in silence. It can't help but approve of the part of the Saudi plan that calls for Lebanon to abrogate the May 17 withdrawal accord with Israel. In any case, it knows in advance that the Riyadh initiative has virtually no chance of success.

At least three obstacles stand in the way of the Saudi plan: Its rejection by the military wing of the Lebanese opposition; Soviet-American differences over conditions for the replacement of the multinational force by a UN force; and, above all, Israel's determination not to renounce the May 17 accord. The Hebrew state finds itself in a position similar to that of Syria last spring: It is being asked to support initiatives that have been worked out without its consultation or prior approval. The Lebanon imbroglio is thus not close to becoming untangled — unless Amin Gemayel resigns, which even some of his Christian Maronite friends are demanding. But this, for the moment, appears unlikely.

—Le Monde (Paris).

FROM OUR FEB. 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Grand Duke Dies in Russia
ST. PETERSBURG — The Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich, uncle of the Emperor Nicholas II, died this evening (Feb. 17). Death was the result of apoplexy, with which the Grand Duke was seized this morning. The Grand Duke was born at St. Petersburg on April 10, 1847. He represented the military element in the Russian Imperial family and was formerly commander-in-chief of the army. It was believed that he was responsible for the organization of the "bloody Sunday" massacre in January 1905, in the Russian capital. His contention was that behind the outward semblance of a peaceful procession was an anarchist plot, of which the majority of the workmen-demonstrators were innocent tools.

1934: 'Our Silly' English Spellings
WASHINGTON — You can trace "our silly spelling" to a bunch of foreigners who didn't know the English language and, perhaps, agree with Dr. Devitt C. Croissant, head of the English department of George Washington University. Dr. Croissant, in an address here, blamed William the Conqueror, who brought a crowd of Frenchmen to England, and another William, Caxton, the first English printer, who imported Dutch printers and made "confusion worse confounded." The Dutchmen put the "h" in "ghost" and "o-u-g-h" in "through." Then Dr. Johnson, with the first English dictionary, "embalmed this hodgepodge." Dr. Croissant said he felt English spelling is approaching the Chinese ideographic system.

The U.S. Military: Guilty of Professional Incompetence?

By Jeffrey Record

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The decision last October of a U.S. Marine Corps battalion by terrorists in Beirut was just the latest link in a chain of U.S. military failures stretching back to the Korean War.

Indeed, the performance of American arms in combat since General Douglas MacArthur's brilliant landing at Inchon in 1950 casts grave doubt on the effectiveness of the U.S. military establishment as an instrument of American foreign policy.

The issue is not the willingness or reluctance of political leaders to use military power. Nor is it the loyalty, tenacity and courage of the American fighting man.

No, the issue is the competence of the U.S. military.

And the critical question is whether the United States is any longer capable of applying force effectively on behalf of any objective more difficult to achieve than the pacification of a tiny island like Grenada.

The unsuccessful use of military power for the most compelling political ends can be as detrimental to the nation as the successful use of force for unjustifiable reasons. A fundamentally flawed military instrument is a danger to national well-being.

Those who ascribe the Beirut disaster to incoherence or infeasible Ameri-

can political aims in Lebanon fail to recognize that the attack on the Marines succeeded because of professional military dereliction. A political decision did place the Marines in Beirut, but it did not leave open the gate to the marine compound or prohibit their commander from undertaking proper security measures.

Demonstrated military prowess is indispensable to the United States, whose interests abroad are subject to potential violent threats, and to whom others look for protection. A demonstrated capacity to use force effectively discourages adversaries and encourages allies. Such a capacity has not, unfortunately, been manifest in America's performance on the battlefield since Inchon. On the contrary, the United States seems to have lost touch with the art of war.

This is a painful history, but it deserves careful consideration:

■ It begins with the Yalu River rout. Following the Inchon landing and destruction of most of the North Korean Army in September 1950, an imperious MacArthur, disregarding evidence of impending Chinese intervention, pressed northward to the Yalu with the aim of liberating all of Korea. The subsequent Chinese counterattack on United Nations

forces, which were dangerously overextended, resulted in the longest retreat in American military history.

■ Then the Bay of Pigs. This abortive "covert" invasion of Cuba in 1961, mounted by the Central Intelligence Agency and Cuban exile forces, violated time-tested principles of successful amphibious assaults, such as the need for absolute air su-

premacy. U.S. and South Vietnamese forces were defeated by an army composed almost entirely of foot infantry. American forces prevailed in pitched battles, but could not win the war.

The Pentagon's policy of rotating officers and men in and out of combat roles in Vietnam every six months was a classic example of what is wrong with the U.S. military establishment. That policy had a devastating effect on the cohesion of U.S. Army units.

■ Then the loss of the Pueblo, an electronic intelligence-gathering ship, which was seized by North Korea in international waters in 1968 because of gross professional military dereliction. Despite the nature of the vessel's mission and the manifestly reckless character of the North Korean regime, the Pueblo was provided neither armed escorts nor armaments sufficient to fend off an attack.

When the Pueblo began signaling for help, the U.S. military chain of command in the Far East proved unable to provide timely assistance. The commander of the Pueblo, faced with the choice of surrendering or scuttling his ship, failed to do his duty.

■ Then there was the Son Tay raid in 1970, in which U.S. commandos

conducted a brilliant operation to rescue 61 American prisoners of war from a prison outside Hanoi. Unfortunately, the intelligence information was faulty. There were no Americans at Son Tay.

■ And remember the Mayaguez? This attempt to recover the American cargo ship and her crew, seized by Cambodian forces in the Gulf of Siam in May 1975, quickly degenerated into a tragic comedy of errors. Hastily organized and plagued by inadequate intelligence, a rescue force composed of a mix of U.S. Navy vessels, Marines and Air Force helicopters assaulted a small island where the Mayaguez crew was thought to be held.

The Americans met unexpectedly strong resistance, sustained heavy casualties (including 41 dead) and abandoned the operation upon discovery that the Mayaguez crew had already been released.

■ Or consider the Iranian hostage rescue mission, an admittedly difficult and risky military venture, which collapsed before any contact with hostile forces. This was perhaps the most alarming display of American military "inadequacy" in the post-World War II era.

Despite the benefits of five months' preparation, the rescue plan was doomed from the start, because it disregarded fundamental rules for successful commando operations.

The plan was rigid and excessively complex. Resources committed to the operation, notably the number of helicopters and men assigned to the assault force, were inadequate.

Nor was the plan ever fully rehearsed. Worst of all was a faulty command structure, the product in part of each service's irresistible desire to participate in the mission, which left no single person in a position of authority to improvise in the face of unexpected events.

Accordingly, when the unexpected occurred — the breakdown of one too many helicopters and subsequent collision of a helicopter and cargo aircraft — the operation fell apart.

■ And now, Beirut. The conclusion that professional military negligence contributed substantially to the death of 241 Marines in Beirut in 1983 is inescapable.

Both the House Armed Services Investigations subcommittee and the Defense Department commission headed by Robert Long, a retired admiral, concluded that the truck-bomb attack on the Marine compound almost certainly would not have succeeded; but for what, under the circumstances, were incredibly lax security precautions.

They concluded that the responsibility for this lapse rested with the entire military chain of command, especially the senior officers on the spot. The Long commission recommended that disciplinary action be taken against those officers bearing the main responsibility.

To be sure, against this list of U.S. military failures must be counted some successes. General Matthew Ridgway's masterful restoration of UN forces in Korea, following MacArthur's dismissal; U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965; and the downing of two marauding Libyan fighter planes in the Gulf of Sidra in 1982.

The U.S. invasion of Grenada in 1983 also must be deemed a success, although it is difficult to imagine how it could have failed. The operation proved to be an increasingly shoddy intelligence, tactical errors and a ponderous command structure.

And, to be sure, the military alone cannot be blamed for all defeats and battlefield misadventures.

The Pentagon was essentially excluded from the Bay of Gien operation, and operational flexibility in both Korea and Vietnam was severely inhibited by political factors.

Poor intelligence and what Frederick the Great called "His Sacred Majesty's Chance" also exerted a deleterious influence, especially on the Son Tay and Mayaguez rescue missions. Yet military operations must continue with external factors — weather, terrain, political objectives, luck, the mind and will of the opponent — that are not subject to control.

On balance, however, America's military record since Inchon has been one of persistent professional malpractice. It is a record made all the more disturbing by the apparent absence in the Pentagon of a capacity for self-correction. The problem is rooted neither in the amount of resources made available to the Pentagon (which enjoyed a surplus of resources in Vietnam), nor in debilitating political intrusion on the planning and execution of military operations (there was virtually no intrusion on the Son Tay and Mayaguez and Iranian hostage-rescue operations).

Only profound intellectual and institutional deficiencies within the U.S. military itself can explain so many failures for so many years.

The writer, an adjunct professor of modern military history in Georgetown University's national security studies program, contributed this column to The Washington Post.

LETTER

Without the Marines
Regarding the report "House Report on Marine Policy" (LIT, Feb. 8):

The opinions quoted in this article express much of what is wrong with American foreign policy. Marines were sent to Lebanon as part of the so-called peacekeeping force, which mission was never clearly defined. They have suffered terrible losses without having the least effect, except, arguably, to exacerbate an already inflamed situation.

Without the intervention of this force, the various Lebanese factions might have been able — after much warring and some combat to be sure — to come to an agreement. The Lebanese are famous for their ability to adapt to adverse conditions.

JOHN A. KREMER
Hannover, West Germany



U.S. Should Seek a New Lebanese Pact

By Adeed Dawisha

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration should swallow its pride and propose a new domestic compact in Lebanon. The Saudi plan accepted by President Amin Gemayel, calling for a pullout of all foreign troops and cancellation of the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese accord, creates the conditions for such a national reconciliation. The United States should grab this opportunity to establish real credibility — based less on strength and resolve, and more on wisdom and political acumen.

No amount of shelling can hide the fact that Syria and its allies have emerged victorious. Amin Gemayel is no longer an effective president; the American-trained Lebanese Army has, for all intents and purposes, ceased to exist; the Maronites are an embarrassing irrelevance.

The Reagan administration has reacted like a wounded animal. Militarily, it escalated its involvement by shelling the Chuf mountains, hitting as many civilian as military targets. Politically, it yet again placed all Lebanon's ills at Syria's door.

The administration will do well to remember an old maxim: If you find yourself at the bottom of a hole, for heaven's sake, stop digging.

A UN Peacekeeping Force Can Buy Time

Sorting out the troubles in Lebanon will take much time, and the time can be bought only with the presence of a truly neutral peacekeeping force. Such a force could be authorized by the United Nations Security Council, if not too many delaying obstacles are set in its path.

A clear mandate for the peacekeeping force has to be provided. To be really effective the decision of the Security Council should be unanimous, with all five permanent members consenting — including the United States and the Soviet Union. The composition of the force should be of neutral nations. Funding would have to be found rapidly — perhaps through creation of an annual \$1-billion reserve for a standing UN peacekeeping fund.

Of course, any peacekeeping force must first be given some elements of peace within which to operate. The parties in Lebanon would have to consent to a cease-fire, and there would have to be a withdrawal of foreign troops.

—Davidson Nicol, a former UN undersecretary-general and current president of the World Federation of the UN Association, in the Los Angeles Times.

A Wider Mideast Peace Process Is Needed

The situation in Lebanon reflects a crisis in America's Middle East policy. Traditionally, that policy had been based on the assumption that the United States must be the mediator in the region, never the protagonist. Unfortunately, in the process of getting mired in the Lebanese civil war, the United States has become more and more of a protagonist.

What is needed is a broader peace process, energetically pursued by the United States with the strongest possible political encouragement from the European allies. The United States should call for two parallel sets of talks: one with the Egyptians, Jordanians and Israelis regarding the West Bank and Gaza, and the other with the Syrians and Israelis regarding the problems of Lebanon and the Golan Heights, which are linked by the destabilizing presence of the Palestinians in Lebanon.

Only the United States can broker such talks. I have no illusion that all of the parties will initially be willing to take part. Nonetheless an initiative is needed, and at the least the burden of rejection would be placed on the parties that would refuse to participate.

—Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. national security adviser in the Carter administration, writing in The Washington Post.

Is There Hope in New Geneva Talks?

Neither the United States nor Israel has favored a Geneva-type conference, but simple prudence may now dictate that course. Its stated purpose would be the neutralization and demilitarization of Lebanon on a basis acceptable to its neighbors, Israel, Syria and Jordan. The ultimate objective would be the redrafting of the Lebanese constitution and the realignment of political power to reflect demographic realities.

—Rita E. Hauser, an international lawyer, in The New York Times.

Grand, Sweeping Solutions Are Mirages

The only hope that Lebanese nationalists have springs from the concern Syria has for Israel, to which it regularly loses in combat. The Israelis will ultimately turn over the populated southwestern shore of Lebanon to forces not overtly hostile to Israel; they will work out administration of land adjacent to their northern border with separate groups of Christians, Shites and Druze, as well as whoever is ensconced in East Beirut, thereby reducing the old terrorist threat from the north. In the sparsely populated land facing the occupying Syrians in the Bekaa valley, where Syria does not encourage terrorist activity for fear of direct retaliation, Israel will sit tight.

In time, Hafez al-Assad of Syria may tire of having Israel artillery on Mount Baruch trained on his capital. Through some third party, a deal will be arranged for both Israel and Syria to withdraw forces from Lebanon without admitting a deal has been made. That is the way things work in the Middle East. Grand, comprehensive solutions are mirages. The United States should strengthen Israel, make compliance with the Camp David accords a condition of aid to Egypt, help remaining nationalist elements in Beirut and align itself with those who want to improve human rights in Syria and Iran. The Lebanese crisis will pass; the wheel will turn.

—William Safire in The New York Times.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close
AT&T	4,400	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
IBM	1,700	172 1/2	172 1/4	172 1/2
GE	1,700	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Merck	1,700	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	1,700	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
Amgen	1,700	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2
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Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,700	172 1/2	172 1/4	172 1/2
Trans	1,700	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Comp	1,700	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2
NYSE	1,700	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
NYSE	1,700	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2

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NYSE	1,700	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
NYSE	1,700	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Vol. at 4 p.m.	7:28 AM	Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	7:28 AM	Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.
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Comp	1,700	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2
NYSE	1,700	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
NYSE	1,700	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2

AMEX Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New Highs	New Lows
1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,700	172 1/2	172 1/4	172 1/2
Trans	1,700	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Comp	1,700	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close
172 1/2	172 1/4	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	172 1/2	172 1/4	172 1/2
28 1/2	28 1/4	GE	0.50	4.50	15.00	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
52 1/2	52 1/4	Merck	0.50	4.50	15.00	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2
41 1/2	41 1/4	Johnson & Johnson	0.50	4.50	15.00	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
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Dorchester Gas Accepts Revised Damson Offer

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Dorchester Gas Corp. accepted a revised takeover bid from Damson Oil Corp., the companies said Friday.

The Damson offer is valued at more than \$312 million.

Dorchester, a Dallas-based energy concern, earlier tried to block Damson's overtures by going to both its stockholders and the courts for help. But it said the new Damson proposal was in the best interests of its holders.

Damson said the agreement was subject to its review of Dorchester's financial position by next Tuesday, and it expected to launch its tender offer by no later than next Wednesday.

The new agreement calls for Damson to make a tender offer of \$24 a share for 13 million, or about 75 percent, of Dorchester's 17.3 million total common shares outstanding. Dorchester shares closed Friday on the American Stock Exchange at \$20.75 a share, up \$1.25. Damson shares closed on the Amex at \$7.875 a share, up 12 1/2 cents.

After the tender offer, all of Dorchester's assets would be transferred to a limited partnership set up by Damson.

Damson then would convert its holdings of Dorchester common stock, and those shares not acquired through the tender offer, into publicly traded limited-partnership units backed by Dorchester's oil and gas properties.

Damson said holders of those shares not bought through the tender offer would receive 0.75 of a limited-partnership unit for each of their Dorchester shares.

The income from the Dorchester assets then would be distributed directly to the limited partner, Damson said.

The takeover battle began Jan. 25, when Dorchester said its directors approved a \$396-million leveraged buyout of the company for \$22.50 a share. A leveraged buyout is financed largely with borrowed money and the debt eventually is paid with funds generated by the target company's operations.

But Damson Oil then made a bid of \$24 a share for 50.3 percent of Dorchester's common, and proposed its limited-partnership unit for the rest of the shares.

Dorchester, complaining that it was difficult to determine the value of the limited-partnership units, countered by making a tender offer to buy 5 million of its shares for \$24 apiece.

In any case, Dorchester said it would drop its bid once Damson's revised offer is made, and the companies also agreed to drop their lawsuits aimed at blocking each other's offers.

Damson is a New York-based manager and marketer of income funds based on oil and gas-producing assets.

(Continued on Page 12)

Official Says Choice Was Clear on LTV Plan

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Assistant U.S. Attorney General J. Paul McGrath says the decision to oppose the merger between Republic Steel Corp. and LTV Corp. "was not a close call" and was recommended unanimously by the Justice Department's economists.

Mr. McGrath asserted in an interview Thursday that the role of the Justice Department in the case was largely exaggerated by the companies as a justification for the \$770-million transaction that would have turned LTV into the No. 2 steelmaker in the United States. In particular, imports in the steel and alloy sheet market "have not been a factor" in the domestic steel market and have declined in recent years, he said.

He also said the two companies had submitted "puffed up" claims of cost efficiencies that he found most entirely unjustified.

In the end, Mr. McGrath added, the decision of the merger plan "was only a decision that could have been made under the antitrust laws

and I don't think there's any doubt about that."

As for the pending merger proposal of U.S. Steel Corp. and National Steel Corp., Mr. McGrath strongly indicated that the department will take an equally hard line. "Obviously, we have to be consistent — that's a given," he said.

Wednesday's decision has drawn unusually heavy criticism. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige and the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, both expressed strong disapproval of Mr. McGrath's position, saying that it will make it more difficult for the steel industry to compete in world markets and is likely to result in an upsurge in protectionist sentiment.

But Mr. McGrath, 43, was unruffled by the attacks on his first major antitrust decision. It is not the job of the Justice Department to cure the ills of steel industry or even suggest alternatives to outright mergers, he said.

Yet Mr. McGrath again held out the possibility of some accommodation with LTV and Republic if



J. Paul McGrath

they modified their agreement. During a statement Wednesday, Mr. McGrath suggested that "jointly realized economies" short of a merger, such as intercompany sales or exchanges of raw materials or other products as well as "industry-wide negotiations," might pass antitrust tests.

U.S. Revises Gas-Import Regulations

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The government, seeking to reduce the prices that U.S. consumers pay for natural gas, has adopted a requirement that new contracts for imported gas be priced competitively with domestic gas or other fuels.

Among other things, the revision of Energy Department guidelines represents the end of an eight-year-old system under which the United States has bought gas from Canada at a border price that was uniform from the Atlantic to the Pacific. That price is now \$3.40 to \$4.40 per million British thermal units, a range that serves as a basis for pricing natural gas from Mexico.

"That whole process is now being taken away," said Rayburn D. Hanzlik, administrator of the Economic Regulatory Administration, an Energy Department unit. Thursday's guidelines, he said, are "a blueprint for encouraging and unleashing market forces" that are expected to result eventually in lower prices.

Most Canadian gas is consumed in the upper Middle West, the Pacific Northwest and California.

Existing contracts are not directly affected, but companies were asked to review their contracts and report on how they conform with the new policy.

Initial reaction from Canada, which last year supplied 78 percent of the gas imported by the United States, was guarded.

James Wright, a spokesman for the Canadian Embassy in Washington, said: "Change is always difficult to swallow. We're going to have to work with it as best we can."

In 1982, with demand declining, imported gas began to become uncompetitive in most U.S. markets. Major interstate pipelines paid producers an average price of \$2.90 per 1,000 cubic feet (30 cubic meters) last August, compared with the average of \$3.93 they paid for imports. There are about one million BTU's in 1,000 cubic feet.

Mr. Hanzlik said Thursday, however, that only 38 percent of gas available under current Canadian contracts is being taken by pipeline customers. The United States imports about 5 percent of its gas needs.

The effect on New York-area consumers appeared likely to be small. Brooklyn Union Gas Co., for example, gets no Canadian gas now, although a spokesman noted that the company participates in the 14-member Boundary Gas Inc. consortium of Northeast utilities that recently signed a contract to buy 40 million cubic feet a day beginning in November.

Thursday's move was hailed by some members of Congress, who have sought to ban high-priced imports through legislation. "It's exactly the right approach," an aide to Representative Tom Corcoran, an Illinois Republican, said. But Mr. Corcoran was reported to be "disappointed" that existing contracts are not covered.

Under the guidelines, pending and future contracts for imports will be scrutinized to see if the gas will be marketable throughout the life of the contract. Price, however, will no longer be the only factor; stress will be put on such considerations as flexibility in the contract.

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BM Moves Into Portable PC Market

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. has introduced the IBM Portable Personal Computer, moving into the market for lightweight computers with a screen that will probably force competitors to slash prices.

The computer giant also announced Thursday a "cluster program" that enables computer users to wire together up to 64 IBM computers in a network. Messages could be sent from one machine to other, and the computers could be information and programs stored on a single hard disk. This means that the \$700-version of the IBM's home computer, could be used as an inexpensive diskless workstation.

IBM said its new, 30-pound (1.5-kilo) computer, which the industry categorizes as transportable,

would be available March 1, selling for \$2,795. Included in that price are 256,000 bytes of internal memory, a single floppy disk drive, and a built-in nine-inch display screen.

The company is expected to ship 2.5 million units of its Personal Computer line this year, but warned Thursday that initial supplies would be limited.

The company said that almost all of the programs designed for the Personal Computer would run on the portable version.

Analysts noted that the company's description of the machine made it sound almost identical to the Compaq, an IBM-compatible computer that sells for \$2,995 and is made by Compaq Computer Corp. of Houston.

Compaq has dominated the market for portable computers in the last year, generating revenue of \$111 million, but its stock has

slipped in recent weeks. Thursday, after news of the new IBM machine leaked out, Compaq closed at 74, down 1, in heavy trading, to a new low.

Also possibly hurt are Columbia Data Products, Eagle Computer Corp., Televideo Corp. and Kaypro Corp., all makers of portable computers.

Esther Dyson, publisher of Release 1.0, an industry newsletter, said the new machine could force Compaq to reduce its price. She also speculated that it might force IBM to cut the price of its Personal Computer, because the portable version would cost only \$300 less than its larger cousin.

IBM said the cluster program, in a typical configuration linking five computers, would sell for \$2,540, including adapters and cables needed to wire the machines together.

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THE CANDIDATES

MARCH 13. 12 primaries and caucuses make this "Super Tuesday." Could be Glenn's Waterloo. South also crucial. Hollings and Adewale, both Southerners, and a test of Jackson's pull with blacks.

MARCH 14. Field could narrow. Candidates with less than 10 percent in any 2 consecutive primaries will lose Federal matching funds in 30 days.

APRIL 3-10. Blockbuster set of big-state votes. If Democratic race is still contested, N.Y. and Pa. could be critical.

APR. 14-MAY 7. Mostly a caucus period; delegate count mounts. 32% of all delegates are chosen by caucus.

JUNE 5. 5 primaries, and season's end. Calif. and N.J. important if race still on; if not, could matter as protest votes. Maneuvering for Vice Presidential nomination comes out into the open.

AUGUST 20-23. Republican National Convention, Dallas. If Reagan is the assured nominee, party officials may cancel the last day.

SEPTEMBER 3. Labor Day: traditional opening of general election campaign.

SOMETIME IN OCTOBER A nationally televised Presidential debate, probably. Maybe more than one.

MID-OCT.-NOV. 2. Last economic statistics before Election Day become political events. Growth and inflation figures come 2 weeks, unemployment, 4 days, before the vote.

NOV. 6. Election day.

THE PARTIES

FEB. 20, FEB. 28. Iowa caucuses, N.H. primary. Winners get big billing; McGovern counting on good showing to stay alive.

THE ISSUES

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Sweden	S. Kr.	1,160																																																											
Switzerland	S. Fr.	396																																																											
The rest of Europe, North Africa, Former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	\$	280																																																											
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia	\$	390																																																											

